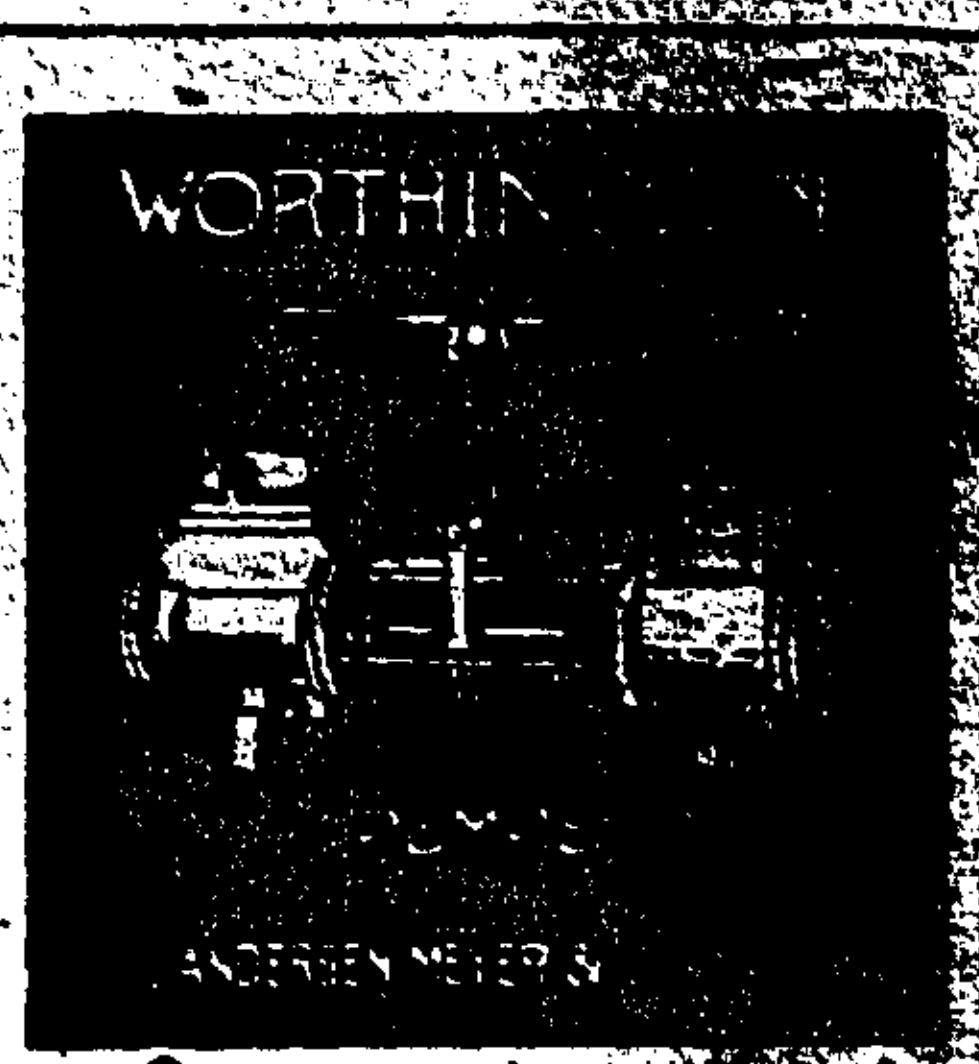




The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881 三拜禮 號七月式十英曆 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921. 日九初月壹十



A RED-LETTER DAY.

THE IRISH QUESTION SETTLED.

CONDITIONS RESPECTING ULSTER.

The King "Overjoyed".

(Reuter's Service.)

London, December 6.
Parliament will be summoned immediately to ratify the Irish agreement.

Premier Will be Unable to Attend at Washington.

London, December 6.
In consequence of the early meeting of Parliament to ratify the Irish agreement, Mr. Lloyd George is compelled reluctantly to abandon the intention of proceeding to the Washington Conference.

The Irish Free State.

London, December 6.
Lord Birkenhead announced that Ireland will be in the same position as the great self-governing dominions, with the single reservation that it will be styled the "Irish Free State."

Admiralty Satisfied; the Position in regard to Ulster.

London, December 6.
Lord Birkenhead said that the terms of the instrument signed by representatives of Sinn Féin satisfied the representatives of the British Admiralty.

Lord Birkenhead said that the Irish delegates under the agreement concluded this morning recognised the necessity of paying a due proportion of the British National Debt and war expenditure, the amount to be determined by a British Arbitrator, who, Lord Birkenhead hoped, would be a Colonial judge.

Lord Birkenhead emphasised the unanimity of the Cabinet in hoping that Ulster would recognise that it was in the interests of Ireland and the Empire that she adhere to an All-Ireland Parliament, but if Ulster refused to participate she was entitled under the agreement to do so. Then, however, the Parliamentary arrangements of a year ago must be modified and the frontiers of Ulster be rectified by a boundary commission.

The fidelity of the Irish Free State to King George and his heirs would be unequivocally declared in their own Constitution.

His Majesty Rejoices.

London, December 6.
The King telegraphed the Premier in reference to the Irish agreement: "Overjoyed to hear the splendid news. I congratulate you will all my heart on the successful termination of the difficult and protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and conciliatory spirit you have shown throughout. I am indeed happy to have in some small way contributed by my speech at Belfast to this great achievement."

Summary of the Terms.

Later.
The Irish agreement provides that Ireland shall have the constitutional status of a dominion and shall assume liability in respect of the service of the public debt of the United Kingdom and towards payment of war pensions. Members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State will take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the Free State and of faithfulness to the King, his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

A Parliament will be established to govern Ireland and have an Executive responsible thereto. Britain undertakes sea defence until the Free State can undertake its own coastal defence. The Free State pledges itself to afford the Imperial forces harbour facilities for defence purposes. The size of the Irish military defence force shall not exceed the proportion to the military establishments of Britain which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Britain.

Reciprocal port facilities are to be provided, also adequate compensation for Civil Servants affected by the change of Government.

A month is allowed to Ulster to ask exclusion from the agreement. The Ulster Parliament, if excluded, will continue its present powers, and a Commission will ascertain the boundaries between the North and the rest of Ireland as far as possible in accordance with the inhabitants' wishes. If Ulster does not ask exclusion, the Free State Parliament shall legislate in Northern Ireland in regard to matters concerning which the North of Ireland Parliament is at present not empowered.

THE QUESTION OF PICKETING.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision.

Washington, December 6.
The Supreme Court has decided that organised labour has no right to picket during a strike when this involves importunity. The case which occasioned the decision was brought by the American Steel and Foundry Company, following a strike in their works at Granite City, Ill.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Italian Delegation's Assurance to M. Briand.

Paris, December 6.
The Italian Ambassador had an audience of M. Briand, as did a delegation of the Paris Italian colony, who assured the Premier that the Italian leading circles and all responsible elements had the sincerest wish to maintain cordial relations, working in close co-operation with their Latin sister nation, France.—Havas.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS INDIAN AGITATOR.

Chartered Steamer at Hongkong for Malcontents.

London, December 6.
The arrest is announced from India of the notorious agitator Gurdit Singh, who in 1914 chartered the Komagata Maru at Hongkong and took a party of Sikh emigrants to Vancouver, thence to Calcutta, where a riot occurred with fatal results.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

Sweeping Victory for Liberals.

Toronto, December 6.
The Liberals have apparently swept Canada, according to the earliest results of the General Election. The Premier, Mr. Meighen, and seven other Cabinet men have been defeated.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE PROJECTED FOUR-POWER PACT.

CHINA'S SECRETARY-GENERAL RESIGNS.

U.S. Appropriation Bills Postponed.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, December 6.
The proposal for a four-Power pact is considered to be the outgrowth of a recent suggestion by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament that the Washington Conference might well consider the merging of the Anglo-Japanese alliance into an arrangement to which the United States would be a party.

The Japanese have shown an inclination to take up the proposal and the American delegates on several occasions have informally mentioned it to their foreign associates. There has never, however, been a formal exchange of views, nor has it been revealed by the heads of the foreign delegations just how far the United States might be willing to go, neither will the American representatives discuss the question publicly, but it is known that they regard it as fraught with many complicated possibilities. In every consideration of a possible treaty or international understanding to replace the alliance, they are mindful of the possible temper of the Senate should it be asked to ratify such an agreement.

While two Senator members of the delegation assumed that if a formal treaty were negotiated the sentiment of the Senate must first be carefully canvassed, an understanding would not require the Senate's confirmation, but it is conjectured how binding an agreement of that character President Harding and his plenipotentiaries would care to effect.

Mr. Philip Yuan's Resignation.

Washington, December 6.
Mr. Yuan, Secretary-General to the Chinese Delegation, has sent his resignation to Peking, protesting against the "negative" results achieved in respect of China's demands.

Optimistic Declarations by the Premier and Mr. Balfour.

New York, December 6.
A message from Mr. Lloyd George read at the dinner of the English-speaking Union said that the brilliant opening of the Washington Conference and the progress made towards a great result have been like sunlight piercing an overcast and threatening sky. Mr. Balfour, referring to the limitation of armaments, said that he believed that success was within America's grasp and thought that the co-operation shown at Washington was merely a prelude to other great international actions in which Britain and the United States would co-operate. He hoped that the two English-speaking branches would always be found on the same side.

Still Awaiting Tokyo's Views.

Washington, December 6.
Mr. Balfour returns to Washington to-day after attending a luncheon in his honour at the India Club. Meanwhile, committee work is continuing and the Sino-Japanese deliberations in regard to Shantung are proceeding. The naval ratio position is unchanged, as the delegates are still awaiting word from Tokyo.

U.S. Army and Navy Bills Postponed.

Washington, December 6.
It is announced that the preparation of the Army and Navy appropriation bills providing funds for the fiscal year beginning January 1 next will be postponed until the Washington Conference has thrashed out the armament question.

Vote of Confidence in French Premier.

Paris, December 6.
The Senate passed a vote of confidence in M. Briand by 249 to 12. After a speech by M. Briand, in which he said that the more of payment of the German reparations elaborated by the Reparations Commission could only be carried out in full agreement with the Allies, M. Briand said that the French Government had always worked to maintain this agreement but France must have in view the defence of her own interests.

Referring to the Washington Conference, M. Briand said he was confident that he neglected nothing to defend all the vital interests of France.

DUTCH 'EAST INDIES.

Conscription of Natives Suggested.

London, December 6.
The Times has published a Dutch Supplement dealing largely with the Dutch Indies. It includes an article by General Ijzerman, ex-Commander-in-Chief, in which, referring to the conscription of European Dutch inhabitants in the Dutch Indies, he says that the strength of the European force is insignificant, so that the introduction of limited military conscription of the native population—for the time being at least in respect of the population of Java—must follow.

General Ijzerman says that the material of the Navy is obsolete, and emphasises that the Navy must constitute the main force for the defence of the Dutch Indies. A weak East Indian Navy is completely powerless for its gigantic and difficult task, but if plans for new construction materialise the force to be present in East Indian waters will be fairly sufficient to prevent belligerents from violating Dutch territory.

The General asks whether a Government with a wavering defence policy governed by economic pressure will be a match for anti-militarists and disarmament bigots, who assert that the Washington Conference will make measures for the defence of the Dutch Indies superfluous.

THE TALE OF THE MARK.

Rumoured Moratorium.

London, December 6.
Marks improved to 780, this being attributed to New York buying, accompanied by rumours that a moratorium has been granted to Germany. The quotation closed at 835.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN THE U.S.

Wreckage Catches Fire.

Philadelphia, December 6.
Twenty-two were killed and many injured in a collision between two local passenger trains. The wreckage caught fire and several were incinerated.

DUTCH STEAMER DELAYED.

Port Said, December 6.
The Dutch steamer Borneo from Amsterdam for Batavia has been delayed, owing to her boilers being out of order.

ASSISTING STUDENTS.

Italian Government's Action.

We have received the following from the Italian Council:—

With a view to facilitating the desire increasingly manifested by Italians residing abroad to keep alive their national sentiments, as well as to spread our culture among foreigners to enable them to grasp an exact knowledge of the progress of Italy in its various branches of social activity, the Italian Government has authorized the Italian shipping company "Lloyd Triestino" to grant a reduction of 75 per cent. excluding meals—on the ordinary fares for one annual voyage to and from Italy—to young Italians or foreigners residing abroad who travel from foreign ports to ports in the Kingdom or vice versa with the object of prosecuting their studies.

Students before mentioned may avail themselves of this concession provided they obtain a certificate from the Italian Consul testifying that they proceed to Italy to study at one of the Universities, or at a higher Institute, or at an Institute of Arts, or at one of the Middle Schools of the Kingdom. They should also be provided with a document furnished with a photograph for the purpose of identification.

On the return voyage from Italy, students should be provided with a certificate from the scholastic authorities testifying that they have duly frequented the course to which they were admitted at the commencement of the year. Together with this certificate, they should also possess a document with photograph for identification.

For those students registered at Universities or Higher Institutes of Instruction, the University Certificate of Identification will be valid. For those students who have attended schools of Arts or Middle Schools, a photograph duly authenticated by the Syndic or by a notary who will attest to his identity will be valid.

If for some special reason it becomes necessary for the Italian or foreign student residing abroad to return to the country whence he came before the scholastic year is completed he may still avail himself of the reduced return fare. In this case it will be sufficient if the scholastic authorities issuing the certificate will declare on the same that the student had followed the course up to the date when the certificate was issued.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Jones Bill.

Washington, December 6.
President Harding, in a wide review of America's world conditions in the course of his annual Message to Congress, dwelt on the desirability of the passage of a bill for funding and settling the vast foreign loans due to America.

Regarding the Jones Shipping Bill directing the Executive to terminate all commercial treaties in order to permit the reduction of duties on imports carried in American ships, the President declared that denunciation of treaties would indiscreetly add to the commercial chaos. The President pointed out that the proposed reductions in duties would only benefit dutiable cargoes while the tonnage of the big Mercantile Marine consisted of both free and dutiable goods. He foreboded that the Government would present another plan for expanding the merchant marine, and described the new Tariff Bill as a vital preservation of many leading American industries. He recommended the appropriation of ten million bushels of corn and a million bushels of seed grains for Russian relief.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BECALMED IN INDIAN OCEAN.

Colombo, Dec. 5.
The one hundred and fifty ton sailing yacht Dwywnen, owned by Mr. Bellios of Hongkong, has arrived after an anxious forty-six day journey from Aden owing to becalm. The crew of ten were reduced to ship's biscuits.

FRANCE AND HER COLONIES.

Paris, Dec. 5.
Emphasising the necessity for maintaining communication between France and her colonies M. Denazet of the Chamber Naval Committee thought this could best be attained by the creation of at least one thousand hydroplanes.

(Continued on page 2.)

THE GODS INVOKED.

The Story of a Quarrel.

A neighbour's squabble, that had an unhappy sequel in the Police Court, took place on Monday last at Yammat.

Tsang Ling, it was stated in the Police Court this morning, was feeding a number of chickens in front of her house and noticed that a particularly aggressive cockerel was fighting one of its fellows. She made a remark which was apparently intended for the chicken but which was taken with deadly seriousness by her neighbour, Mak Sum, who until lately had been a widow: "You are as black-hearted as a woman twice-married." That started the row, and when they had grown tired of scratching each other's faces and after losing a lot of hair, they betook themselves to the Police Station where they submitted their case to the Inspector. That tactful official enjoined them to live henceforth in peace, and they went away. The calm was, however, of only temporary duration. The twice-married lady was still smarting under the insult she received, and she resorted to an unusual way of having her revenge. Bringing a number of incense sticks and other paraphernalia incidental to joss-worship, she went to her enemy's cubicle, and setting the articles against it, began a series of weird incantations which had for their object the bringing down of hell's evils upon Mak Sum. She had not proceeded with the rites very long before she was set upon by Mak Sum and a repetition of the previous day's fight took place. When the police arrived it was with great difficulty that the ladies were induced to separate, and it was then resolved by the Inspector to charge them before the Magistrate. After hearing the facts Mr. J. R. Wood this morning bound both women over in a personal surety to be of good behaviour for the next six months.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Captain J. Jackson of the Suifu, is on leave.
Mr. F. C. Everett, chief officer, Suifu, has gone acting master, same ship.
Mr. A. J. Begley, chief engineer, Suifu, has gone chief engineer, Koonshing.
Mr. A. Spiers, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Suifu.
Mr. J. Hodge has been appointed fourth engineer, Kaiping.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Singapore Chinese Arrested.

An application for the extradition of a Chinese to Singapore was heard by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning at the Magistrate's Court. Detective Inspector Grant, who made the application, said that the full facts of the case had not been received from Singapore, but the prisoner was accused of having stolen a sum of \$10,000 (Straits Currency) from a European firm at Singapore and fled to Hongkong. He was arrested in Queen's Road yesterday by virtue of a warrant.

The prisoner raised a question of the legitimacy of the Inspector's action in searching his house without a warrant.

Inspector Grant informed his Worship that when the prisoner was arrested he undertook to take the Police to his house at No. 6 Shinghing Street. When they got there, with the apparent view of showing them that he had not the stolen money in his possession, he invited them to a search which was made accordingly and resulted in the discovery of two cheque books.

The prisoner refused to have those cheque books put in as evidence. I beg to have my case transferred to Singapore. I am sick and would like to go into hospital. When I have recovered, I will return to Singapore.

The Magistrate: If you are sick the good doctor will look after you.

Hearing of the application was remanded for a week.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mr. John Arnold has resumed the Secretaryship of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Coy.—Page 4.
Toyland is open at Sincere's.—Page 3.

William S. Hart figures on the bill at the Hongkong Theatre to-night.—Page 12.
Lammert's are selling off Household Furniture at No. 1 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, on December 13.—Page 4.

The Steamship "Kong Chow" (formerly the s.s. Kwong Tai) is for sale.—Page 4.
The Masonic Banquet to be held at the King Edward Hotel to-night is cancelled.—Page 4.

Watson's advertise Chocolates.—Page 6.
There will be a Special Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons to install H. Percy Smith as Deputy District Grand Master.—Page 4.

Lighting-Up Time.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 3/4d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.02 Temperature—70. Humidity—35.

To-Day's Exchange.

Lighting-up time to-day, 5.39 p.m.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

will be issued on Saturday, 10th December.

Consisting of 24 illustrated pages, with handsome coloured cover, it contains interesting Christmas stories by well-known authors; a page of puzzles; all about Santa Claus, which will delight the children; a special story for children, written and illustrated by Hilda Cowman; and a wealth of other things typical of the Christmas season.

This special number will be given FREE with the Hongkong Telegraph on Saturday, 10th December. The public will greatly assist the management by demanding a copy when purchasing the paper.

NOTICE.

EAST POINT GARAGE.

EWO STREET.

(ON TRAMWAY ROUTE TO CAUSEWAY BAY.)

The Management beg to inform the Public that the above new and commodious Garage is now open for their inspection. Cars may be garaged in separate lock-up stalls @ \$15.00 per month.

Repairs of all kinds executed at reasonable rates with satisfaction guaranteed.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Washington, Dec. 6.

On the resumption of the meeting of the Sino-Japanese delegates Japan agreed to waive all preferential rights in Shantung.

A message received in Paris from Washington says the question of the reduction of the French and Italian fleets probably comes up this week. The French claim is for a total tonnage of three hundred thousand tons, seventy-five thousand of which to be in submarines. It seems unlikely that it will meet with fundamental objections at least as regards big ships as far as can be judged from the opinions of the delegations semi-officially consulted by Mr. Hughes, who to-day favourably assured M. Jusserand on the subject.

U.S. Naval Reductions.

Additional particulars of the 1923 budget in President Harding's message show an expenditure \$463,000,000 less than the estimated current expenditure. Towards meeting the deficit the President recommends legislation authorising the reduction of the accumulated Naval Supply Account by one hundred million dollars.

Whilst the question of the three or four power agreement to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance continues to attract the attention of some of the delegates, at the Conference, apparently there is no present disposition on the part of the American Government to entertain the proposal, although a later suggestion may be considered, provided it does not include requirements opposed to American public opinion. It is stated on high authority that the naval programme as referred to Tokyo does not involve proposals for a political agreement of any character but solely concerns the naval and military aspects of the situation which the American delegation expects to be settled without making the decision conditional on any sort of political re-arrangement. Baron Kato has declared that he does not propose to play any bargaining game or match political guarantees against naval ratio concessions.

Japan and Tsingtao Customs.

As regards the Shantung question an announcement has been made in the course of an official statement declaring that Mr. Hamihara stated that "Japan will renounce preferential rights as regards foreign assistance in persons, capital and material as stipulated under the Sino-German Treaty of March 6, 1898." After an exchange of views, the delegations decided that the Customs at Tsingtao will be made an integral part of the Maritime Customs with the understanding, firstly, that the Chinese Government will make a recommendation to the Inspector-General at the Chinese Maritime Customs with a view to permitting Japanese traders at Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language; secondly, that the Chinese Government will make a recommendation on that in the selection of a suitable staff for the Tsingtao Customs, consideration shall be given within the limits established by the service regulations to the needs of the trade of Tsingtao, with these two understandings, viz. that the Japanese delegates waived all privileges formerly enjoyed by the Germans in relation to the Maritime Customs at Tsingtao and that the provisional Sino-Japanese agreement relative to the Maritime Customs Office at Tsingtao of August 5, 1915, will be automatically abrogated when the abovementioned decision comes into effect. The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock on December 6.

Are Submarines to Go?

Special irritation is evidenced in certain sections of the press and public in America over the delay in waiting for Tokyo's reply. This is now shared in official circles which are pressing by the hour to make progress in drafting an agreement. The hull also has given an opportunity for the crystallisation of views which when sifted seem to denote an excellent outlook for a complete naval agreement. Italy will support the British position regarding submarines and America is moving sensibly towards it, partly as the result of pressure of public opinion, while France shows no signs of being unreasonable—though the complete abolition of submarines was not looked for—and a substantial step towards it is possible. The progress of the land armaments question is not likely to go beyond a polite resolution, as mature views on the Quadruple Agreement are not yet obtainable, only the London papers hitherto expressing an opinion for the time being. The *Daily Chronicle*, which declares that a new alliance, if it protected each other's possessions in the Far East against attack, besides guaranteeing the integrity of China would be a way of scrapping the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, a proceeding very much to its liking. The *Washington Gazette* frankly thinks the alliance has outlived its day. Its purpose must be abandoned but not without substituting some other arrangement.

WIRELESS IN CHINA.

Washington, Dec. 5.

The sub-committee on Drafting adopted Senator Root's tentative plan whereby wireless installations in China will be restricted to diplomatic and governmental messages. The use of the installations will be restricted to the terms accorded by the Chinese license and the Powers will co-operate with China in order to secure non-interference with wave lengths.

PEACE WITH IRELAND.

London, Dec. 6.

The Conferences of Sinn Fein and the Cabinet terminated at 2.30 this morning after a three hour sitting when it was authoritatively stated news was no longer bad, that an agreement had been reached the full terms of which are being published later.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.

Sydney, Dec. 5.

Conference and Commonwealth shipping lines have made a general reduction of ten per cent. on overseas freights. The reduction is greater in some classes.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Case Sent to Sessions.

At the Police Court yesterday afternoon the case was continued in which Chan En-yan is charged on six counts with forging and uttering orders for goods on the Hongkong University and on several local firms.

In our last night's issue we reported the morning proceedings.

Further evidence showed that on the morning of the 26th, October defendant handed to Mr. M. Callace, an assistant in the hardware department of Messrs. Lane Crawford and Company, a "Wicks" University order for two filters, which, defendant said, were wanted by May and Lugard Halls. Mr. Callace, deceived by the order, ordered two filters to be taken down stairs to the Ice House Street entrance at the request of the accused, who said he would engage coolies to take delivery. Defendant wrote a receipt on the order and gave his name as Kik He, however, did not take delivery of the filters.

How the Wing On Company was involved of three cases of milk was related by Li Kwok-chiu, head of the canned goods department, who said that, after having put the milk in defendant's rickshaw outside the firm, his feli who did the work went into the shop to get a bill which he was to take to the Hongkong University, together with the milk, to have it signed by the officials of that institution as proof of receipt of the goods. When the feli went out again defendant and the milk had disappeared.

Sub-Inspector Wills produced a bill which was given to defendant by Li Kwok-chiu when he took away the milk. This bill, said Sub-Inspector Wills, was found in a shop at which defendant disposed of his ill gotten gains.

Li Kwok-chiu said the milk was worth \$500.

Mr. Chan Hart, Managing Director of the Sincere Co., said that on the morning of the 26th, the man in charge of the grocery store handed to him at his office an order purporting to have emanated from the Hongkong University, and asked him if it was genuine. Witness at once detected its falsity, because the words A.B.C. Code, Fifth Edition, were miss-spelt. He ordered that defendant be detained.

At the afternoon hearing Professor R. H. Digby, of the Hongkong University, was called upon to give evidence with regard to three of the forged orders bearing the name of Digby. Professor Digby said he did not sign the orders.

Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Registrar of the University, deposed that all official orders for goods supplied to the University passed through his hands and were signed by him. He did not know defendant and had not authorised him to order goods for the University.

Mr. Mackintosh was shown some of the orders. The papers, said Mr. Mackintosh, were of the same type as those used in his office and by students of the Lugard Hall. None of the orders produced were given by the University, which did not receive any of the articles mentioned in them. With reference to the order relating to Messrs. Lane Crawford and Company, two filters were tendered to the University by the firm, but they were not accepted by witness.

A Chinese student of Lugard Hall, one of the Hostels in the University, said that for ten years he had been a friend of the accused who came from Ipoh. Four or five weeks ago, defendant visited him in Lugard Hall five or six times and sat in his room. Witness used the Lugard Hall papers to write letters. He sometimes left defendant in his room. Defendant had not asked him for papers used in the Lugard Hall.

That defendant took the two copying presses and the Remington typewriters to Mr. Rocha's comrade to be auctioned on the

HONGKONG WEDDING.

Chow-Lee.

The union of two well-known Chinese families was effected in a happy wedding which took place yesterday. The event attracted considerable notice, both families standing high in the esteem of both Chinese and foreign communities. The bridegroom was Mr. Chow Yik-kuang, a popular case of Hongkong's Chinese young men, prominent a few years ago in sporting fields, when he played cricket for the Chinese Recreation Club. He is the elder son of Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son, member of the Legislative Council and one of the leaders of the Chinese community. The bride was Miss Ruo Helena Lee, daughter of the late Mr. R. G. Lee, of Sydney and Hongkong, and Mrs. Lee, of No. 7, Excelsior Terrace, Robinson Road.

The ceremony took place at St. John's Cathedral, which was pleasingly decorated, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who was assisted by Rev. J. T. Holman. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Li Chue-chi, Manager of the Indo-China Trading Company at Saigon. She was charmingly gowned in the modern Chinese style, her costume being of pink satin, richly yet tastefully embroidered with silver and with modestly tinted silk. Veil and orange blossoms accorded with the costume, and a big bouquet of roses and chrysanthemums, made by Madame Fleet, completed a very acceptable picture. The bridesmaids, Miss Alice Lee (sister of the bride) Miss Winnie Woo and Miss Florence Chan wore dresses of pink and mauve, accompanied by bouquets of sweet peas. Little Master Morrie Ly was page and Miss Nellie Sui was flower girl. Mrs. Lee, the bride's mother, chose a costume of black satin with gold embroidery. Dr. Wan Yik-shing was best man.

After the ceremony the bridal pair were conveyed in a gaily decorated car to the residence of the bride's mother, Robinson Road. Chinese bridal chairs carried them from the car up the walk to the house, where a big gathering of friends well representative of the Colony's prominent people extended their hearty congratulations. The happy couple received many beautiful presents. Among the gifts of the bridegroom to the bride was a handsome diamond and platinum pendant, and from the bridegroom's parents diamond bracelets, earrings and other personal ornaments. The bride's mother gave her a pearl necklace and her brother a diamond brooch. The bride gave to the bridegroom a pair of diamond and enamel cuff-links.

The honeymoon is to be spent at Shanghai, the bride's going away dress being a suitable Chinese creation of mauve with gold embroidery. From Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. Chow go to Tientsin, where Mr. Chow has his work and which will be their future home. They carry with them a lot of good wishes.

same dates on which he got them was shown in the evidence of So Kwai-in, comrade to Mr. Rocha, auctioneer. The copying presses were sold for \$50.50 and \$30 to the Tung Cheong furniture shop and Mr. F. J. Agabert respectively, the latter gentleman being the purchaser of the typewriter for for which he pay \$55.

It was also proved that defendant also sold the three cases of Eagle brand milk which were alleged to have been cheated of Wing On company to the Sui Yuen grocery shop for \$52.50 on November 26th, the day on which he got them. With the exception of the milk all the goods in the case had been received by Inspector Wills with defendant's assistance.

The accused made no statement. He was committed to the forthcoming Sessions on the 19th inst. for trial.

HONGKONG DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Annual Athletic Sports.

There was a vast concourse of boys on the Race Course yesterday afternoon when the fourth annual athletic meeting of the Hongkong District Schools was held.

The event provides the only day during the year on which the pupils of what constitute the Hongkong District Schools (the Ellis Kadourie, Saiyungpan, Yau-mat, Wanchai and Praya East schools) meet each other in friendly rivalry in such contests as high jump, long jump, team races, etc. Yesterday's meeting which was conducted by the teachers of all the schools concerned, was voted a great success. Competition was keen, particularly in the team races, and some of the track events were marked by close and exciting finishes.

Ellis Kadourie School won the school championship shield through the prowess of their team, thus relieving Saiyungpan School of the beautiful trophy which has been in their custody for the past two years.

Mok Tai-chau, a fast sprinter of Ellis Kadourie School, secured fourteen points out of a possible fifteen—a very creditable achievement which gave him the pride of place in individuality and which won for him the championship prize.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were distributed by Lady Brunyate, who was accompanied by her husband Sir William Brunyate, Chancellor of the Hongkong University.

The results of the chief events are as follows:

High jump (group 1): 1, Mok Tai-chau; 2, Li Wing-kuang; 3, Kwan Shue-eh.

High jump (group 11): 1, Wong Man-tong; 2, Yeung Ping-kwai; 3, Cheung Cheong.

Long jump (group 1): 1, Mok Tai-chau; 2, Ng Yan-sun; 3, Ng Kam-chun.

Long jump (group 11): 1, Chan Pak-kwan; 2, Cheung Kit-sang; 3, Yeung Ping-kwai.

300 yards (group 1): 1, Mok Tai-chau; 2, Kwan Shing-chi; 3, Ng Yan-sun.

300 yards for Indian boys: 1, A. L. K. Rumjahn; 2, D. M. Mahomed; 3, W. Abbas.

Wanchai School won the team races for groups I and II and groups III and IV, while the prizes for the small boys' team race was carried by Saiyungpan School.

The following were the officials: General Committee: Mr. R. E. O. Bird, (Chairman); Messrs. R. J. Birbeck, A. Morris, C. Mycock, G. P. de Martin, A. O. Brown, and A. T. Hamilton.

Reception Committee: Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, Ng Fung Chau, A. Morris, and Lau Tsoi.

Starters: Messrs. C. Mycock, Leung Yuk Tong, Yik Tai Ting, Lam Pak To, Lo Shiu Hok, and Leung Shiu On.

Scorer: Mr. W. W. Fox. Judges: Messrs. R. J. Birbeck, G. P. de Martin, Lam Chung, Pun Sik Ling, A. O. Brown, Mak Ping Fai, Ng Chung Sau, Lam Kwan Shan and Tin Tin Shang.

Time Keepers: Mr. Ho Yan Tak and Mr. Tam Yam Kin.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. T. Hamilton.

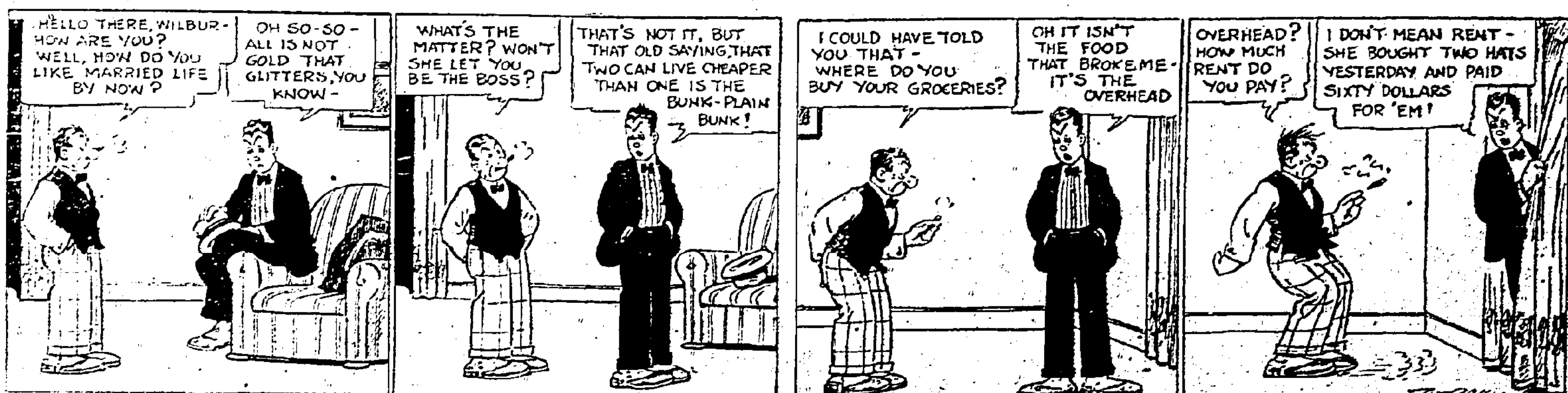
Asst. Hon. Secretary: Mr. Ng Chung Sau.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Women who take it always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best sign of any irregularity of the system. Always take them at the same time. Those who are often troubled by them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores will show them throughout the world, or post free to MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Meeting To-morrow.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. will ask the following questions: With reference to the letter from "Brown Sugar," headed, "Government Officers' Quarters," in the South China Morning Post of Friday, 18th November, in which it is stated that Government Officers, occupying Government Quarters are, several of them, sub-letting part of their Quarters to relatives and friends, for personal profit, will the Government state:

1. How many instances of such sub-letting exist and in respect of what Government Quarters?

2. Is such sub-letting permitted by the Government or not? If so what conditions or regulations govern such permission?

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of such conditions or regulations?

The Hon. Attorney General, will move the following first readings:

Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Rents Ordinance, 1921.

Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate the imposition of the penalty of stocks.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Order, 1921, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war, and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution thereof, will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

CHINA AND THE NEW JAPANESE PREMIER.

Viscount Takahashi's Economic Proposals.

A Peking telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Takahashi Cabinet is regarded in Peking as a continuation of the Hara Cabinet, and it is generally held that no change will be made in the China policy of the Japanese Government. In connection with the appointment of Viscount Takahashi, his advocacy of a Sino-Japanese economic alliance, which was made public some months ago, is recalled by many Chinese publicists, and in some quarters apprehension is entertained that the new Premier may frame some positive policy for the realisation of this scheme.

One of the Chinese papers, in commenting on the formation of a Cabinet by Viscount Takahashi, says that although Mr. Hara was not a militarist himself, he had the military behind him, and the new Takahashi Cabinet may be regarded in the same light as the Hara Ministry, and called a militarist Cabinet. The policy pursued by the Hara Cabinet towards China had for its prime object economic aggression on China, as was evidenced by its dealings with the Chinese Government of the Shantung and Fokien questions, the Nikolsevsk affair, the salt fields in Tsingtau, and the gold standard at Dairen. This policy will be adhered to by the Takahashi Cabinet.

Some time ago, recalls the Chinese journal, Viscount Takahashi urged the necessity of an economic alliance being concluded between Japan and China, and this idea may also be taken as another indication of Japan's economic penetration of China. It is fair to assume, the paper concludes, that the change in the Premiership will bring about no change in Japan's China policy, which is manifestly aggressive.

A Mukden dispatch to the *Asahi* says, on the other hand, that the appointment of Viscount Takahashi as Premier received favourably in Chinese official circles in that city. It is anticipated that the China policy of the Japanese Government will witness a change favourable to China under a Premier who once advocated the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands, a Sino-Japanese economic alliance, and other schemes which are advantageous to China.

Music—Christmas.
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THE U. S. CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.

Impressive Ceremony at the Unknown Warrior's Tomb.

On the 17th. of last month General Pershing laid the Congressional Medal of Honour on the grave of the Unknown British Warrior in Westminster Abbey. That the United States should confer on an Unknown British Warrior the highest military honour that can be bestowed by its Government—that jealously guarded and rarely granted Medal of Honour, which can only be won "at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty"—that Congress should pass a special Act enabling this honour to be paid to one who was not a citizen of the United States; that by the request and in the presence of the American Ambassador the medal should be laid upon the tomb by the hand of the great soldier who is now the successor of Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan as General of the Armies of the United States, and that the ceremony should take place while the eyes of all the world are turned to the coming Congress at Washington—here is great matter for pride and hope, says the *Times*; and it seemed to be by something more than accident or the working of unalterable law that just at the beginning of the ceremony, the sun should stream down, in its natural gold, through a window not yet painted, upon the Union Jack that was spread at the foot of the Unknown Warrior's grave.

With the Union Jack at its foot and the wreaths bestowed about its edge, the stone that temporarily covers the Unknown Warrior's grave near the west end of the Abbey was bare, save for a little case full of roses and sacred emblems that lies at its head. The space about it was shut off from the rest of the Nave by a barrier, through which passed only those who had been specially invited to seats of honour round the grave.

The Nave was packed with people facing north and south, and lined with soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, among them some of General Pershing's picked battalion, strapping fellows in khaki or blue, who seemed to have all the smartness and the immobility to which we are accustomed in British troops on such occasions.

Very soon after half-past 11 those near the grave could hear from the far end of the Abbey the voices of the choir singing the processional hymn, "The Supreme Sacrifice," of which the author is Mr. John S. Arkwright. As the procession passed through the barrier to the graveside, behind the Dean came the American Ambassador, General Pershing, Admirals Niblack and Twining, and Major Oscar N. Solbert, Military Attache of the American Embassy; then Mr. Lloyd George (attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. W. M. Grigg), Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, and Captain F. E. Gosack, Secretary of State for Air. Rising

from his seat, the Duke of Connaught shook hands with the distinguished Americans; and then the ceremony proper began.

GENERAL PERSHING'S TRIBUTE.

After the U.S. Ambassador had delivered an address, General Pershing took a step forward and, speaking in a crisp and easily audible voice, said:

One cannot enter here and not feel an overpowering emotion in recalling the important events in the history of Great Britain that have shaped the progress of the nations. Distinguished men and women are here enshrined who, through the centuries, have unselfishly given their services and their lives to make that record glorious. As they pass in memory before us there is none whose deeds are more worthy, and none whose devotion inspires our admiration more, than this Unknown Warrior. He will always remain the symbol of the tremendous sacrifice by his people in the world's greatest conflict. It was he who, without hesitation, bared his breast against tyranny and injustice. It was he who suffered in the dark days of misfortune and disaster, but always with admirable loyalty and fortitude. Gathering new strength from the very force of his determination, he felt the flush of success without unseemly arrogance. In the moment of his victory, alas! we saw him fall in making the supreme gift to humanity. His was ever the courage of right, the confidence of justice. Mankind will continue to share his triumph, and with the passing years will come to strew fresh laurels over his grave. As we solemnly gather about this sepulchre, the hearts of the American people join in this tribute to their English-speaking kinsman. Let us profit by the occasion, and under its inspiration pledge anew our trust in the God of our fathers, that He may guide and direct our faltering footsteps into paths of permanent peace. Let us resolve together, in friendship and in confidence, to maintain toward all peoples that Christian spirit that underlies the character of both nations.

And now, in this holy sanctuary, in the name of the President and the people of the United States, I place upon his tomb the Medal of Honour conferred upon him by special Act of the American Congress, in commemoration of the sacrifices of our British comrades and his fellow-countrymen, and as a slight token of our gratitude and affection toward this people.

On the conclusion of his speech the Congressional Medal of Honour was handed by Admiral Niblack to General Pershing; who, stooping down, laid it on the grave, above the breast of the unknown hero beneath. Shining there, with its long ribbon of watered blue silk, it lay, a symbol of the past, a pledge for the future. General Pershing stood at the salute to his fallen comrade.

At the Cenotaph the crowds were thicker than ever. General Pershing's carriage halted at the West face, and as he alighted he was received by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and General Sir George Macdonogh. An

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TOYLAND IS OPEN!

DOLLS FOR THE GIRLS
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

JUST THE SORT THAT WILL PLEASE THEM.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO-DAY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

official of the American Embassy memorial, and the silence was standing by holding a large maintained while the General wreath of laurels, palms, and stepped back and stood for a boys tied with the American moment with his head bent in colours. Every man in the crowd front of the wreath. Attached to was bareheaded and as General the wreath was a card with the Pershing received the wreath following inscription:

Laid by General Pershing with loving sympathy and in glorious memory of his British comrades who fell during the Great War.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as Book-keeper or General Office Assistant by a foreign, educated Chinese. Holds Diploma on "Practical Mercantile Book-keeping" and can furnish good references from previous employers. Apply Box No. 635 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—One large office room or two small rooms closely together in central locality. Apply Box No. 80 regarding rent and situation.

WANTED.—YOU will hear some beautiful singing at the Gift Fund Concert City Hall, December 15. Tickets Moutrie's and Anderson.

MISS DOROTHY STUBART, of London, will sing at the Gift Fund Concert Dec 15.

LOST.

LOST.—At St. Andrew's Hall, an ivory and lac-jan (keepsake). Also on Thursday between the Peak and City Hall one piano album, No. 8 Reward—Madam Lottie Gordon, Peak Hotel or City Hall.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR LANCIA, fitted with large cabin, lavatory, pantry etc. Electric light throughout. Length 39' 6". Beam 8' 0". Draft 2' 6". Engine 32-40 H.P. Redwing (Kerosene) speed 9½ miles, wood sea boat, in first class condition. Apply Box No. 635 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE RESIDENCE "KENSIS" At Mount Kelat, Peak. Area 12,956 Square Feet. Possession 1st January 1922. Apply Box No. 623 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

We have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 6, Des Voeux Road, above the Bank of Canton Limited.

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.

NOTICE.

LODGE SAYAL AND MILITARY. No. 845 S.C.

Banquet to be held at the King Edward Hotel this evening is cancelled owing to the death of Mr. Bto. Dr. G.P. Jordan. Right Worshipful District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in the District of Hongkong and South China.

HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Mr. John Arnold has This Day resumed Secretaryship of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors
G. M. DODWELL,
Chairman.

A FREE LECTURE

on
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by
John C. Lathrop, C.S.B.,
of Brookline, Mass.,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.,
will be delivered in the
City Hall
(Chamber of Commerce Room).
Thursday, December 8th., at
5.30 p.m.
All are cordially invited to attend.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

An Especial Meeting of the District Grand of Lodge of Hongkong and South China will be held at the Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst. at 5.30 p.m. for 6 p.m. PRECISELY.

To install:
Worshipful Brother Horace Percy Smith, P.D.G.W.
as
Deputy District Grand Master.
All Master Masons are invited to attend.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 8th Dec., 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:
Teak hatstand, sideboard, wardrobe, Blackwood curio cabinet and chair, carpets etc., etc.

Also
6 Enamelled Baths
1 Wolf Motor Cycle 23½ H.P. with new tyres and tubs and new magneto
1 Rickshaw
3 Typewriters
Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th Dec., 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Selection of Toys comprising:—Teasets, Footballs Dolls and various other Toys

Also
1 case Xmas Crackers (in lots to suit purchasers) and
1 Very Fine Model Chinese Junk
On view from Friday the 9th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th Dec., 1921 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at "Marguerite" No. 1 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, Glass cabinet, Extension Dining table, Leather covered dining chairs, Music stand, Curtains, Brasers, Ornaments, etc., etc.

Brass and Teak bedsteads, Dressing tables, Occasional tables, Screens, Pictures, Mantel Clock, etc., etc.

Fine Carpets and Rugs (most of the above furniture is practically new and made by Messrs. POWELL & LANE)

Also
One Baby Grand Piano by "Collard & Collard"

One IX Victrola in splendid condition with record cabinet and Records

On view from Monday the 12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS and CONDITION of SALE

The s.s. "KONG CHOW" (formerly s.s. "KWONG TAI") as she now lies off Samshuipoo in the Harbour of Hongkong together with her gear, and appurtenances

To be sold by
Order of the Mortgagee

by
PUBLIC AUCTION

on
FRIDAY

the 16th day of December 1921, at 3 o'clock p.m.

in one Lot

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Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS,
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S. S. "KONG CHOW"

The Ship is a Chinese ship registered at Canton and of a registered tonnage of 28183

Her dimensions are:—
Length 113.8 ft
Breadth 28.45 ft
Depth 9.55 ft

For further particulars apply to
F. E. Nash Esq.
Vendors Solicitor
14, Pedder Street
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LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Shareholders in THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED entitled to an allotment of shares in The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited are requested to forward their claims to the undersigned as soon as possible.

H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPOPON COAL

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bankers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bankers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
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LEAGUE OF FELLOWSHIP AND SERVICE.

A general Meeting of Members will be held in the City Hall, on Monday, the 12th December, 1921, at 5.15 p.m. for the purpose of amending the Rules, if thought fit, as follows:—

By amending Rule 2, so as to read as follows:—

2. The objects for which the League is formed are:—

(i) To promote good fellowship and peace between all Nations.

(ii) To promote good fellowship within the Colony, irrespective of race, class and creed.

(iii) To promote matters which shall be of service to the community.

By amending Rule 4 by the addition at the end thereof of the words:—

Any person may become a life Member, by paying the sum of Fifty Dollars.

and also for the purpose of electing Officers and Committees for the ensuing year, and discussing the future programme of the League.

NATIONAL LOANS.

Bondholders are hereby notified that the Fourth Drawing of the 3rd Year Loan (\$2,750,000) and the Eighth Drawing of the 7th Year Issue of Short Term Bonds (\$4,800,000) will be held, as announced by the Loan Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, in Peking on 1st and 10th December respectively and that payment of drawn bonds will be made on 31st December.

Bonds of the 1st Year 6% Loan (converted issue) which were drawn on 10th November last, amounting to \$2,719,611.40 will be redeemed on 1st December next, and the interest coupon \$1,631,768.84 will be paid on same date.

The interest coupon on the 3rd Year Loan, 7th Year Short Term Bond Issue and the 7th Year Long Term Bonds due on 31st December next will be paid on 31st December.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs.
Peking, 21st November, 1921.

THAT DEBT.

Why America Must Cancel It.

"We do not ask you, gentlemen, to cancel that military debt we owe you out of generosity, idealism, recognition that we would more fighting than you did, or because we lent most of the money involved to other nations who can't pay it back to us."

"In fact, we do not ask you to cancel the debt at all. We merely state our opinion that you will cancel it, not out of generosity or out of idealism, but out of sheer self-interest."

"The only question is when will you do so. You must cancel it, for until you do, your industries will be crippled, your trade at a standstill, your people out of work. We make no suggestion, beyond expressing the opinion that the sooner you look into the situation and do what you will have to do before long, in any event, the better it will be for you as for us."

"If you do not now agree or rather if you will not trouble to examine the world trade position, since if you do you must agree, ask for your money—we will mortgage our credit, we will send you our gold, until such time as you discover how that metal feels when poured in a molten state down one's throat."

That formula, we submit, does not err on the side of humbleness. The British Lion must not fawn for sugar at the feet of Uncle Sam; but the Lion loses no dignity when he suggests to Uncle Sam that they are both in a sinking boat, and that Uncle Sam, being blessed with arms instead of paws had better start bailing rather quickly or Lion and Uncle will founder simultaneously."

Why is it so greatly to America's interest to cancel the ten milliard dollars Europe owes her?

American prosperity, like our existence, depends on export trade: her export trade sank from thirteen milliard dollars in the boom year of 1919 to ten milliards in the bad year 1920. It is still going down, and to this fact her experts attribute in great part the existing depression in the United States.

Europe can no longer buy from America, because the exchanges are depreciating: if America would sell her goods, the exchanges must be stabilized. But exchange demoralisation does not only affect directly the American export trade, it restricts imports, and thus prevents the world from paying in goods for American manufactures: this paradox results because the alarmed Americans who manufacture for the home market have demanded and obtained prohibitory tariffs to keep out European goods that could be sold in America—thanks to exchange demoralisation—at ruinously low prices.

Caught in a vicious circle America finds herself unable to sell abroad because of the exchanges, and since she dares not buy abroad for the sake of her own workers, she gives Europe no opportunity to pay in goods or services for what has been bought already.

We are far from claiming that the cancellation of world debts will altogether cure the economic ills of the world; we do devoutly believe that until this step is taken, no serious progress can be made towards exchange stabilisation.

WINTER LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

Instone Air Line have arranged to run the daily express air service to and from Paris throughout the winter.

OXFORD UNION'S LABOUR PRESIDENT.

For the first time in the history of the Oxford Union Society, the president, Mr. K. M. Lindsay, Worcester College, is a supporter of Labour.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

For Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.
The favourable prices are as follows:
HAIPHONG.
(Capt. Charles E. Page).
From 23rd November, 1921, leaving Hongkong.
From 11th December, 1921, leaving Hongkong.
From 27th December, 1921, leaving Hongkong.
Apply Thos. Cook and Son or Po Hing Tai, 114, Wing Lok Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Limited, will remove on Monday, November 23rd, to York Building, No. 13 Chater Road.

THE MIGHTY ATOM.

Light on an Old Problem.

The Master of Trinity reminded an audience at the Royal Institution this summer that all matter is now believed to consist of the same units. These units are electrons, particles of very small mass with a negative charge of electricity, and protons, particles with a positive charge and with mass roughly equivalent to that of hydrogen atom. The properties and qualities of the elements depend on the number and arrangement of the units contained in their atoms. The differences, therefore, are physical, depending on mass, electric charge, and arrangement, and he thinks it possible, even probable, that the chemical qualities will soon be explained as special cases of the physical qualities.

Science, it would seem, is on the eve of another great simplification in its conception of the fabric of the universe, by the explanation of chemical "laws" in terms of physical laws. In one sense it is a justification by experimental science of the theory which underlay alchemy. The old alchemists believed in the possibility of transmuting the "base" metals into gold. By incantations and crucibles, with magic rites and strong acids they explored the properties of matter, hoping to discover the secret which would make them masters of the world. Doubtless there is a long step between knowing the ingredients of the elements and ability to change one into another: a very long step, as it involves "monkeying" with the prodigious subatomic forces. But the progress achieved has led to a conception of matter very different from that which people now middle-aged learnt at school.

Twenty-five years ago we believed that the stuff of the universe was composed of ultimate, indivisible particles called atoms, each stamped with its own properties and impossible to break up into anything else. Each of the elements—oxygen, gold, sulphur, carbon, and so forth—had its own kind of atom, so that all matter consisted of combinations of a limited number of different kinds of atoms. Those already known and those whose discovery might be anticipated amounted to under 100 in all.

But already there was a suspicion that the elements were not altogether unrelated. They could be arranged according to their atomic weights in a certain order, an ascending spiral in which the chemical properties corresponded with the position of the elements on the curve. Clearly the order was more than accidental, for the properties and position of unknown elements were predicted and the prediction confirmed by later actual discoveries.

Clearly also it was the kind of order to be expected if there had been an evolution of the elements from some primitive substance, or if those of lesser weight had come into existence by the disintegration of those that were heavier. Moreover, the periodic law was not absolute. Irregularities existed as if another factor were at work, something capricious such as exists in the evolution of living forms, or something to suggest that some of the elements might not be elementary. Lastly, analysis by the spectroscopic indicated in the most direct fashion that the elements were not the ultimate constituents of matter.

This discovery of radium with its startling property of instability, the discovery that it could give off helium, and that radioactivity could induce the disintegration of other elements, turned speculations into certainties. Physicists can now understand how the elements can be built up out of the same materials and yet have different chemical qualities. Their present task is simply to fit physical explanations to chemical observations.

Each atom is an ordered planetary system. The central "sun" is a proton surrounded by the orbit of one or more electrons and each system is kept stable by the balancing of the positive charge of electricity on the proton with the sum of the negative charges on the electrons. The masses of the proton and of the electrons and the charges they carry can be measured. Sir J. J. Thompson has calculated the conditions of stability for such systems with varying numbers of revolving electrons. He finds that systems with from one up to eight electrons can have stable orbits of the same diameter, but that further electrons can be added only in an outer layer, up to eight, and so on until atoms

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with an indefinite number of shells can be pictured. In any shell of eight, the electrons are not at the eight points of a regular cube, as has usually been supposed, but at the points of a solid figure formed by revolving one face of the cube through 45 degrees from the orientation of its opposite face. Such a figure has two square and eight triangular facets. The limitation of the shell to a maximum of eight electrons leads to an explanation in physical terms of the chemical peculiarities of the periodic law. The modes of factoring of the figures and the number of electrons—from 1 up to 8—on the outer layer explain what the chemist calls the laws of valency—the limitations of the power of different kinds of atoms to form molecules.

tions to Ledoux about his head. Then it was clear to anyone who watches with intelligence that Ledoux is not so young as he was. The tenth round was a awful business. Ledoux, after taking several high lefts went away with a terrific right hand cross to the jaw. It was wonderful to see how the Potteries boxer stood up against such punishment. We saw a great exhibition of pluck and determination, followed by brilliant boxing on the part of Harrison. When the contest had gone 13 rounds it could be said that Harrison had made one of the best shows against Ledoux that any British bantam-weight had made against the Frenchman. Some have gone longer, but few have gone better.

The referee (I have forgotten his name, which is an advantage) cautioned Ledoux when Harrison hit a trifle low, but quite accidentally.

The contest was an excellent one, and Harrison boxed with such fine judgment that he caused Ledoux to miss by greater intelligence. On occasions the Frenchman was compelled to run away from Harrison, and that is the first time Ledoux has been found to do anything like that.

The result of the whole business shows that Ledoux is far worse than he ever was before and Harrison far better.

In spite of the vagaries of the referee the fact remains that Harrison won on points, for he was always getting in scoring punches which were supported by points gained as a result of avoiding blows.

It was a good verdict, given by a referee who had made some curious cautions during the contest.

A match between Harrison and Jim Higgins, the British champion and Lonsdale belt-holder, is now inevitable.

The hall at Hanley, which accommodates approximately 5,000 people, was crowded, and the victory of the local challenger was enthusiastically received.

Charles Ledoux, of France, was clearly beaten on points by Tommy Harrison, of Hanley, in a contest for the European bantam-weight championship at Hanley, England, on Oct. 24.

The first round was a quiet one, Ledoux fought as hard as he could, and had Harrison shaking with right punches to the chin and body. Harrison was outclassed in this particular round, and a clip with the right sent him to the floor of the ring. Already the local man was in a bad way.

Ledoux punched so quickly and so hard that Harrison was not able to show anything like his best form. One might have regarded the Hanley boxer as a beaten man.

Then this plucky little Hanley fellow resumed his mental balance and settled down to splendidly-timed straight lefts, which checked Ledoux's rushes and made opportunities for a very fine right-hand cross that caused Ledoux to be careful. During the third round Harrison boxed with fine confidence and sent in his left hand to the face of the French boxer with good emphatic punches.

In the next few rounds the referee made several combi cau-

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th Nov.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong, 1st, December 1921.

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The Steamship "BENDORAN" From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 19th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN. (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

From EUROPE.

The Steamship "OLDEKERK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th, Dec., 1921 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th, Dec., 1921, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

A General Average having been declared on this ship, consignees are required to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of 1% of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

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Hongkong, 5th Dec., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS

LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

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Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1921.

GERMAN EMBASSY IN JAPAN.

Dr. K. Mehlberg, Counsellor of the German Embassy in Tokyo, has resigned the post on account of ill health and left for home. Dr. A. Czibulinski has been appointed as his successor and has already arrived at his new post.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Steamship "MATSUMOTO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 12th, Dec., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th Dec., 1921.

THE RIVAL WHIG

COALITION.

The Future of Liberalism.

Lord Grey has returned to party politics this week after an absence of six years, broken only by one very remarkable speech on Ireland in the House of Lords, writes "a Student of Politics" in the Daily Chronicle.

Both on political and on personal ground he will be welcomed back, for a good Opposition is almost as serviceable as a good Government, and high character is equally indispensable in either. If he can improve the Opposition, the country (including the Government) will be the gainer; and in any case, all who know Lord Grey or his work are pleased that he is well and strong enough to fight again. On which side is by comparison a minor matter.

His speech was interesting and ingeniously argued, and showed that he retains all his old qualities without having acquired new ones. Nearly all his old qualities, perhaps one ought rather to say, for the gift of reticence which used to distinguish him seems to have deserted him on the subject of Ireland. That he should have raised the old question of reprisals at a time like the present, when all our efforts are to create an atmosphere of sweet reasonableness, is a strange error for an old diplomatist. Nor was it fair that he should speak about Ireland as though all the difficulties had originated with the Coalition, and one can only suppose that, throughout his references to Ireland, he was speaking to a brief that was prepared some time ago. A great deal of the speech, indeed, would have read more appropriately six months ago, for, as a good Liberal, Lord Grey can hardly fail to acknowledge the immense progress that has been made of late, both in the Government's policy and in popular sentiment in regard to Ireland and the problems of Central Europe. He sees the disadvantages of Coalition very clearly; but in fairness he ought to balance them with the great work of the last six months, and show them kicking the beam of the scale.

Mr. Asquith is said to have offered to make way for Lord Grey if he was preferred as leader, but Lord Grey, intensely loyal as he is in his personal relations, put away the uncomfortable position in which, as one paper rather gingerly observed, "there can be no possibility of clash or rivalry between them."

DISCORDANT COUNSELS.

On the other hand, this clash is just what the Conservative malcontents want, for they cannot work sympathetically with Mr. Asquith. And so Lord Grey is already pulled in two directions. "Take Asquith's place and you can be our leader," says one faction. "Serve with Asquith and don't let those Tories take the place of good Liberals in the waiting queue," says another faction. Meanwhile the independent Liberals who are not Whigs and the Labour men look on and wonder what all the pother is about.

This is the story, and it fits in with the comments on the speech. But it spoils the speech. For if the speech meant anything precise, it was an attack on Coalition as such and a plea that we should return to the old party controversy when the parties

DEUS ET MACHINA.

Lord Grey's tenure of the Government is not so much for what it is doing now, but for what it has done in the past. He finds in its record on nearly every subject a jumble and changing of policies, which he thinks have impaired the public confidence, and he is apparently prepared to lead the way to the brighter prospects which he thinks are now in sight for the Opposition. In ancient Greek tragedy, when the plot had tied itself up in a knot, they had a machine for bringing a god on the stage who explained everything in simple language, and sorted out the heroes and the villains. Lord Grey is evidently this *deus ex machina*. But who has moved the levers that have brought him on the stage at this juncture?

One suspects that there must be some tangled story behind it, and suspicion is deepened by the reception of the speech. On it, in your party, said Mr. Oswald Mosely, a young Conservative member who recently crossed the floor. And me, adds Lord Robert Cecil, in spite of the fact (crossing himself) that I am not a Liberal. Me, too, says the "Times."

The official Liberal newspapers are a little less rapturous. One admits that Lord Grey is not a great statesman; on the other hand, he is respectable, and it is all for respectability. Another reminds Lord Grey that he comes fresh from a stricken field on which Mr. Asquith has been holding out grimly all this time, and exhorts Lord Robert Cecil to toe the line squarely because "to the vast majority of Liberals, Liberalism is a faith which they cannot abandon for any temporary political convenience," which seemed a polite way of telling him to mind his own business. What does it all mean?

They say that Lord Grey's speech is the outcome of political conversations that have been going on for some time. The original idea was that Lord Grey should become the leader of a party which should include Conservatives and Labour men as well as independent Liberals. The Labour men dropped out because they found that he was not popular with their party, nor for that matter was their party with the Liberals. Certain Conservatives, however, greatly fancied the idea, and matters went so far that there was at least one conference on the subject at which Mr. Asquith was present.

Mr. Asquith is said to have offered to make way for Lord Grey if he was preferred as leader, but Lord Grey, intensely loyal as he is in his personal relations, put away the uncomfortable position in which, as one paper rather gingerly observed, "there can be no possibility of clash or rivalry between them."

On the other hand, this clash is just what the Conservative malcontents want, for they cannot work sympathetically with Mr. Asquith. And so Lord Grey is already pulled in two directions. "Take Asquith's place and you can be our leader," says one faction. "Serve with Asquith and don't let those Tories take the place of good Liberals in the waiting queue," says another faction. Meanwhile the independent Liberals who are not Whigs and the Labour men look on and wonder what all the pother is about.

This is the story, and it fits in with the comments on the speech. But it spoils the speech. For if the speech meant anything precise, it was an attack on Coalition as such and a plea that we should return to the old party controversy when the parties

were like rival devils spinning round and round on their own axes, and each with its floating crowd of admirers.

Had Lord Grey said that the basis of the Coalition was too wide and contained incompatible elements which might have to be shed, he would have said what many Coalition Liberals think, and what we may some day come to. But he does not say that. He is for a system under which policy, whether good or bad, is all of a piece, and in which there is none of the temporary confusion and inconsistency inseparable from the processes of persuasion and fusion of ideas. He is careful to say that he does not hope for a Coalition Government (if he had done he would have offended Mr. Asquith and the independent Liberals, whose test of party is not the number of men it can get in, but the number it can drum out). He does, however, declare for a Coalition Opposition.

What conclusion can one draw but this—that the new Coalition is no sooner forming than it breaks up? And that the keys of progressive Liberalism still remain in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George? In any case, an Opposition which breaks up into fragments the moment there is any question of forming a Government is not going to do much to restore public confidence.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM. Lord Grey is one of the most justly respected of our statesmen, but he is a Whig, as Lord Robert Cecil is a Whig, though he calls himself a Conservative, and as Mr. Asquith is a Whig. The Whigs have many great qualities, but the day is gone by when they can hope to govern the country. The future of Liberalism is with the advanced Radical section, which is freer from the dead hand of old controversies, which has shown over and over again—witness Disraeli and Chamberlain—that it can co-operate with Conservatives and without—witness Mr. Lloyd George—losing its own individuality, and which, in fact, on this Irish question has done more in two years to transform the opinion of England than all the efforts of Gladstone and his successors did in thirty.

It is the fashion of the Prime Minister's enemies to concede him the gift of genius, brilliant but unsafe, but there is more in Liberal Coalition than the genius of one man. There is a realistic mind which thinks less of words and more of the substance; less of following precedents than of making them; less of points of difference than of points of contact. And as it happens this habit of mind works for the most part very well with the prevailing temper of English Conservatives in this country, which begins by throwing bricks at a new principle, but is extremely susceptible to the persuasion of facts, new or old.

THE WHIG AND THE RADICAL MINDS. The success of the Prime Minister during the war was no freak of genius, but a perfectly rational explanation in his realism and his complete detachment from the tyranny of words and phrases. And the failure of the Whigs was due precisely to the lack of these qualities. The Radical mind is the locomotive engine in politics, the Whig mind, now as always, the stationary engine.

But why the Whigs of all people should have conceived this violent dislike of Coalition is hard to understand. Were not Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith members of the old Liberal League which in 1906 planted itself like a foreign body in the party? Did they have no Conservative associations, no sympathy with views held by the other side? Did not Lord Grey steadily pursue this policy—wisely, as it

turned out—against the opinion of the majority of the rank and file? What is the doctrine of continuity of foreign policy but a fragment of the idea of national co-operation which the present Government is trying to apply to all departments of policy? What is the difference between the Coalition of to-day and that of the years before the war, except that this is avowed, that was not; that was restricted to one department of policy; this is not; that was in preparation of war, and this is consequence of it?

SECRET OF POLITICAL PROGRESS. Nor is there any reason why politics should apologise for the idea of Coalition, for in fact almost all the great achievements of our political history are the work of Coalition in some form or another. Chatham, who gave us India and Canada and founded modern politics, was a Coalitionist, and so was Pitt. The Liberal party of the nineteenth century was a coalition of Whigs, Cobdenites and Radicals, with the Whigs sitting heavily on top. The Peelites who repealed the Corn Laws were Coalitionists, and the remarkable legislative work of the Unionist Government after 1886 was the work of a Coalition with the Radical Chamberlain. Disraeli never wholly lost his early Radicalism to the end of his life, nor Gladstone his early Toryism. In fact, in politics, as in nature, all blacks and all whites are the rarest colours; we are nearly all browns and greys and blends of various shades.

No, it is not fixed principles that accomplish the great things in politics, but those which move, grow, and change. And the issue is not now between Coalition and the old party system, but between Coalitions good and bad, alive and dead.

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Interesting particulars of the plans for the wireless communications of the Empire were given by Mr. F. J. Brown, chairman of the Post Office Telephone and Telegraph Society, at the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London.

The Post Office wireless station at Leamfield, near Oxford, has, he said, just been completed, and the corresponding station near Cairo will be finished about the end of the year. These will form the first link of the chain to East and South Africa. Two further stations will be erected in England and Egypt, and will form the first link of a chain to India, Singapore, and Hongkong; and communication will also be established with Australasia. There will also be a further station in England for communication with Canada.

CHEAP RATES.

Ordinary rates by wireless will probably be three-fourths of the corresponding rates by cable, with corresponding reductions for deferred and week-end traffic, and lower rates for Press.

Imperial stations are now being planned by a Commission of Experts, who are expecting to complete their work next month. The work of construction will then be pressed on by the Postmaster-General with all possible speed. The object is to provide the Empire, as soon as may be, with a system of wireless communication which shall be the best in the world.

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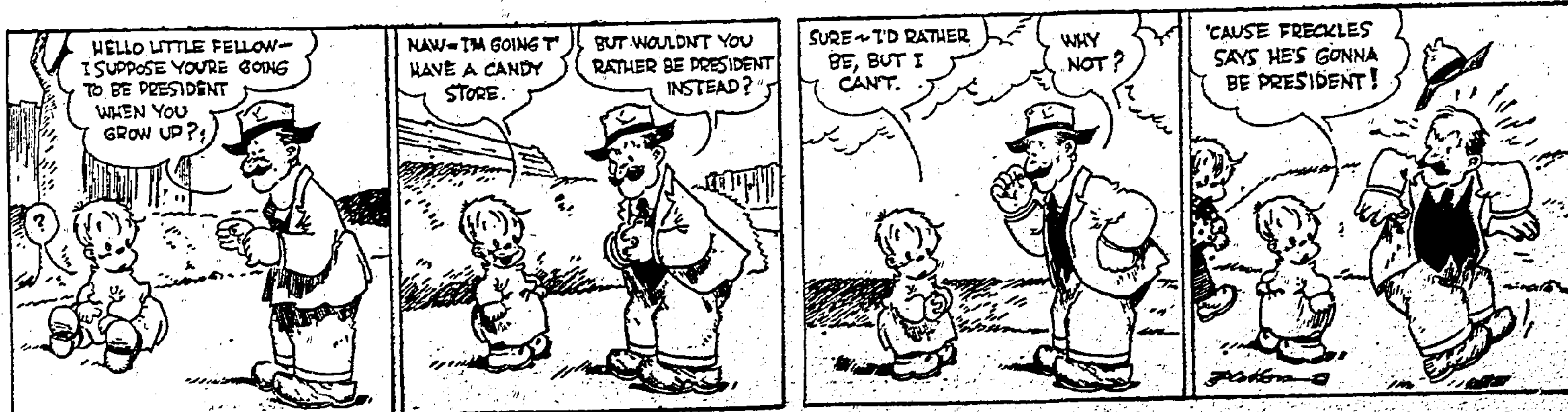
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Birth.

HENDERSON.—On the 7th inst., at 7, Queen's Gardens, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henderson, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921.

THE PAOTINGFU CONFERENCE.

"An important conference," as Chinese newspapers describe it, lasting some days has lately been held at Paotingfu, the stronghold of the Chihli War Lord, Tsao Kun. The name has notorious militarist associations, and the War Lords were, of course, staging the show. Probably it had no more to do with the welfare of the Chinese nation than the Tientsin conference held in the spring, which proved to be merely an arrangement for another raid on the Peking coffers by the super-Tuchuns. Even then the proceedings have a particular importance, seeing the influence which those gentry wield over the fortunes of the republic. This time they professed to be really concerned, as probably they were. The question is, on whose account? Were they just hatching more plans for their own aggrandisement, or were they this time considering wider issues, if only through being driven thereto by the course of events? Even the Tuchuns have paid lip-service to their country's cause, and there was just the possibility that the momentous discussions now going forward had prompted them to some patriotic perception.

The conference was held in the dark, so we are left to the voice of conjecture as to what transpired. On the whole the event appears to hold out little promise of better things; but let us trace its course. That importance was attached to the conference by the parties immediately concerned is obvious from the speed with which Wu Pui-foo, generally spoken of as the most progressive of the Northern militarists, quitted the Yangtze region to attend it. Perhaps the haste was due to tidings respecting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's expedition, which the North evidently regards seriously now, whatever it may have done a few months ago; probably this was the chief subject discussed at Paotingfu. Here we are met by the question of the alignment of forces. The Chihli and Fengtien parties are nominally allies, but there have been numerous signs of friction. Will they join hands for their joint benefit in opposing the South? That is feasible enough, however much they might quarrel afterwards. But there is the third man, Wu Pui-foo, now a super-Tuchun on his own account, and still the right-hand man of Tsao Kun, the Chihli super-Tuchun, but more rival than friend of Chang Tso-lin, perhaps because of a mutual feeling that there is not room for both. There seems to be a possibility that the three may form an alliance of convenience, if only a temporary one, as is the usual nature of such alliances.

Should they do so, they might, if such be their purpose, again frustrate the South, irrespective of an alleged "secret agreement" between Wu and General Chan King-ming. What they would do then is a fruitful question. Report has it that Wu desires to consummate an alliance in order to end the Peking Government and to substitute "a constitutional administration." This appears further to complicate the situation. "A constitutional administration" is the wroval object of Canton, which suggests a new form of rivalry. It is difficult to resist the impression that the "leaders" do not know themselves how they stand. Apparently they live on a day-to-day policy. This is certainly how it looks through the mists. Perhaps there is more light on the other side. It is time, though, that it began to shine through.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Pattern for us all.

The Colony has indeed lost a valued servant in Dr. G. P. Jordan whose death it was our unwelcome duty to record yesterday. Fewer men have done more for Hongkong than the deceased doctor—a man who laboured here for 36 years in the cause of health and education. Thirty-six years is a long span in a man's life and it can be said of the late doctor that he had not only made Hongkong his home but that he had become its willing and devoted servant. He had the vision to see Hongkong as the great centre of British interests in the Far East and, through the medium of the University, strove towards its betterment and improvement. There could have been no finer tribute given than that paid by Mr. Feedsdale Mackintosh yesterday and there could have been no better expression of thanks than the students accorded Dr. Jordan just before he left for the leave, which, unhappily, preceded his demise. It would be possible to add many encomiums but they would become fulsome when compared to the unstinted work of the man himself. He lived only to work and to serve, to secure results which were beneficial and he eschewed everything in the way of panegyrics except in appreciation of his helpers. But one cannot view the life and work of Dr. Jordan without realising that Hongkong has all too few of his kind. How many of us there are who simply come to make this Colony a convenience, a place to do our work in a manner entailing a minimum of effort, who indulge in petty criticism and affect a belittling humour of local activities; who lack altogether an appreciation of those who have helped to make this outpost of the British Empire worthy of British traditions? It has been well said that the blight of Hongkong (however much there may be) is due to the fact that residents consider themselves dwellers here for a season only, content to reap and loth to sow. There are too few of us with permanent interests, too few who learn to love Hongkong and its native inhabitants for the wonderful place that it is and for the marvellous human element that they are. Dr. Jordan saw things a little differently, and it is as well for us that there have been men of his stamp and worthiness. Hongkong was to him something more than a passing experience; it was a home of enlightening endeavour in which so much still remains to be done. He was an example and pattern for us all.

The Amoy Incident.

A few weeks ago we reported a disturbance which had taken place at Amoy in connection with the building of a new pier for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. It was obvious at the time that considerable local resentment was felt at the building of the pier on the particular site chosen—in fact it was found necessary to import labour into Amoy in order to get the work carried out. Things came to a head on November 19 over an assault incident, and a British warship had to be called in to maintain order. We have now received from the Amoy Civilians' Association a lengthy printed document in which is set out a number of accusations against Mr. B. G. Tours, the British Consul. The heading accuses Mr. Tours of "Neglecting Treaty Regulations and Exercising Oppressive Measures, Transgressing the Scope of Treaty, and Shaking Friendship Between Great Britain and China." Those are serious charges and one regrets that the whole tenor of the document is so anti-Tours that it is impossible to arrive at anything like a judicial decision on the merits of the case. But this much is certain, that good-feeling towards the British Consul and, in fact, all things British, in Amoy is practically non-existent on the part of the Chinese inhabitants. We have had it said to us that the natives of Amoy are maintaining something like a boycott against Messrs. Butterfield and Swire but how far that is true is hard to gauge without any visible evidence. As partners in British wealth or adversity we suggest that a continuance of the present feeling is anything but desirable and we would very heartily recommend the British authorities concerned to note the appeal of the document under review which concludes:—"It is to be hoped that our foreign friends as well as the Chinese

DAY BY DAY.

IN POLITICS WHAT BEGINS IN FEARS USUALLY ENDS IN FOLLY.—Coleridge.

The only case of notifiable disease reported yesterday was that in which an American was taken off the s.s. Golden State suffering from small-pox.

A shroff has absconded with five tickets of pure gold valued at \$264, the property of his employer, a goldsmith of No. 45 Bonham Strand.

In a fight between two coolies in Queen's Road West yesterday one of them was stabbed in the neck and wrist and had to be taken to the Hospital. His assailant escaped.

The Bishop of Victoria hopes to consecrate the Church of our Saviour, Canton, on Wednesday, January 11th, at 11 a.m. The hour has been fixed so as to allow visitors from Hongkong to return by the afternoon train.

Serious injuries were sustained by a Chinese coolie yesterday when he was knocked down by an eighth truck in the reclaimed area at Kowloon Tong. The man was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital but is not expected to survive his injuries.

Owing to premature removal of the scaffolding supports, the verandah of a house under construction on the area between Bowring and Jordan Roads for the Tung Wah Building Company collapsed at noon yesterday. No one was injured.

Mr. R. K. Simpson of the University will read a short paper on "The critical principles applicable to novel-reading" to the Reading Circle at the Helena May Institute to-morrow morning, the 8th December, at 10.30 a.m. All members of the Institute and their friends are cordially invited.

In the screen version of the old musical comedy "Alma, where do you live," the management has secured a film which should prove a great attraction at the World Theatre for the next two nights. The story rotates round the love affair of an artist and his model, and is presented with careful regard to a true delineation of life on the stage and in the Latin Quarter.

At the Hongkong Theatre is now being shown "The Return of 'Daw' Egan"—the newest picture ever shown in this theatre. It is a five-reel drama featuring William S. Hart and has been described as one of the most interesting productions turned out by this great artist. In addition to two excellent comedies—"Kill or Cure" and "Mixed Nuts"—together with the screen magazine make up a delightful programme.

For preparing opium, a Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning by Inspector Murphy, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in addition to being ordered to pay a fine of \$30 in respect of another charge of being in possession of a quantity of opium. Evidence was given by the Inspector to the effect that he came across the defendant squatting in front of a chattri in which was set a pot containing several ounces of opium. There was another man in the case but he was discharged by the Magistrate on account of lack of evidence.

£174 FOR SILVER PORRINGER.

A Charles II porringer realised £174 at a sale of old English silver at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, London. An Augsburg tankard was sold for £140, a pair of George I caddies for £95 and an 18th century cup chased with warriors' heads for £82.

people will carefully investigate the case related above and express their just views in order that the British Consul may not act so improperly as to compel the Amoy people to resist with extreme measures." It is essential that matters should not be allowed to rest where they are, and if any British Consul or firm has exorced what are their rights then we hope they will be asked to make due reparation. The good name of Britain has suffered little too much in China lately to allow any further incident to mar our relationship.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

"A policeman's lot is not a happy one," they say, and judging by what I was told the other day, a fireman's lot isn't quite all beer and skittles. I was chatting with one of the members of the Hongkong Brigade and he was telling me of some of the things they frequently heard and seen the engines careering along our streets during the past few weeks. I ventured that they are kept pretty busily employed on putting out fires in Hongkong. But a call doesn't necessarily mean a fire I learned. Out of sixteen calls in one month, he said, they only had one decent blaze; all the rest were duds. "It's surprising for what trivial things people will turn us out," he said. And then he told me the story of a woman who upset a little oil lamp and got so scared over it that she immediately rushed outside and screamed out, "fire." When the Brigade turned up they found that a mat had become ignited. There was a little hole burned out of the centre—damage about twenty-five cents. And then they once received a call and when they all turned up in full force discovered that there was no fire at all; it was an armed robbery. And a dozen other stories he could tell, but because they get a false alarm about every other day it doesn't make them at all slack. Whether they think it's a dud call or no, they don't waste much time in getting away. You can't pick many holes in a brigade which can turn out an engine in the space of two minutes.

To those of us who were at Home during the war, the St. Vincent de Paul Society's Rose Day was a strong reminder of those black years when flag days and rose days and every other kind of day collections were a weekly or a bi-weekly feature. They came round with such frequency that we all got heartily sick of them and towards the end there were many who gave coppers where they at first gave shillings. Flag days were overdone and everybody got tired out with being pestered by flappers to buy a flag of this country to-day and a flag of that country the next day and then another kind of buttonhole to assist some other charity. They were all deserving causes, no doubt, but the whole thing became a regular nuisance, and as the war dragged on and prices got higher and higher, one had to think twice before parting with the nimble "tanner" or a "bob." But in Hongkong we only get this once a year and everybody enters into the spirit of the thing with enthusiasm. The fair sex standing on the street corners on Friday allowed very few Europeans to pass by unless they had in their buttonholes the passport of the day, yet they didn't worry those who had already given. There can be no doubt that these street collections are an excellent method of "raising the wind," if they are not overdone. Everybody gave freely on Friday and the total sum handed in by the galaxy of beauty that assembled at the "K.E." at fifteen minutes—nearly two and a half thousand dollars—is very gratifying.

A youth—probably on a holiday from the Philippines—surprised me the other day by enquiring the way to the Museum. I said "surprised me" because I didn't know anybody ever wanted to see our Museum. Presumably most people don't want to see it, because I noticed that an Indian constable whom the youth first asked couldn't put him on the right track; and he was standing within sight of the building. I must confess I don't often frequent the Museum myself. It's not a very cheery sort of place and considering the size and importance of the Colony I don't think much of it. Nevertheless, having nothing better to do the other afternoon, I thought I would "have a look see." A boy was busy dusting the exhibits and there were two or three fellows who looked as though they were passing through the Colony, casually strolling round and taking a desultory interest in the curios exposed to view. The Peak wasn't quite such a desirable spot to live in the old days as it is now I gathered from one of the show cases. If the pythons and other kinds of snakes in the museum are any criterion of what they had to put up with they must have had some exciting times. It might have been worse—some pythons go up

to thirty feet in length and those in the Museum are nothing like this size—but they are quite big enough to be unwelcome companions on a dark night.

THE HONG MOH DISASTER.

Awards For Gallantry.

His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Captain E. R. G. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., Lieut. Commander J. B. B. Tower, D.S.C., R.N., and Gunner J. G. Dewar, D.S.C., R.N., and the bronze medal to Leading Seaman W. G. Eldrett, O.N.J. 19651, and Able Seaman A. E. Whitehead, O.N. 216443, of H.M.S. Carlisle.

On the 3rd March, 1921, the steamer Hong Moh, of Singapore, whilst proceeding from Singapore to Amoy with about 1,100 Chinese passengers on board, struck the White Rocks off Swatow at about 6.45 p.m. and broke in two.

H.M.S. Carlisle, lying at Bato in the Pescadores, was ordered to give assistance, and arrived at daylight on the 6th March. There were about 350 persons then on board the wrecked vessel, over which heavy seas were breaking. Rescue work was carried on with very great difficulty, but throughout the day and night of the 7th March a motor boat in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Tower and a cutter in charge of Gunner John G. Dewar worked continuously to and from the wreck until all the survivors on board had been taken off.

Captain Evans swam to and boarded the Hong Moh, and encouraged and assisted persons on board to reach boats lying off.

H.M.S. Carlisle was instrumental in saving the lives of 231 persons, although unable to get within a mile of the wreck.

The Board have also awarded a piece of plate to Captain Reginald Turnbull, master of the steamer Shansi, of the China Navigation Company, who succeeded in picking up about 45 survivors.

PIRATES GALORE.

Serious River Incident.

Our Canton correspondent writes to-day to say that so numerous and active have pirates and bandits become in the south-west of Kwangai, that Mok Cheong-fan, the Commander of the newly-organized Canton troops at Wuchow, has been ordered to distribute his forces in an attempt to clear the country.

A serious incident took place on the river the other day. About one hundred cargo junks due to proceed to Wuchow were formed into one company or fleet, the idea being that if they were so massed there would be less chance of their being attacked. They started out from Lauchow but when about mid-way to Wuchow they were attacked by over 1,000 pirates all well-armed. About 60 of the junks were robbed and it was only the arrival of a military force which prevented the whole fleet being ransacked. The soldiers then escorted the junks for the remainder of the journey but on arriving at Wuchow they refused to release the cargo unless half of it was given them as reward. Negotiations are now proceeding between the soldiers and the merchants.

Our Canton correspondent also adds the information that in order to improve the salt revenue the authorities have decided to sell the salt monopoly in the various districts by auction.

A Peking telegram to hand to-day states that a Presidential mandate has been promulgated which sets out the desirability of improving the financial situation, reducing the military expenditure, assembling Parliament and uniting the country.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands almost stationary.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

The other day the wee yin brought home wi' her from the Sunday School a nice, neat wee bag wi' a typewritten request sewn on it asking kindly for some old but unbroken toy to be deposited therein and taken to the Church the Sunday after next. The toys, thus gathered were to be given to some institution or other (I really forget which) but anyway, they were for kiddies who would lie somewhat out of the beaten track when good old Santa Claus went his rounds.

At first I didn't pay any attention to the wee yin and her grandmother, but I could see there was a great deal of earnest consideration being given on the part of the youngster as to which member of her doll family was likely to be the banished. I could see there was bit of a wrench in the making, so when I was appointed arbiter—or presiding judge if you like—to decide which of the two was to go, a graceless-looking kiewpie wi' nothing but a ribbon on or an overdressed flaxen-haired maiden, I found it very difficult to decide, me no' really knowing the state of affection which at the moment existed between them and their foster-mother. To tell the truth I didn't think the wee yin was very greatly taken up wi' the business at all, so I shirked the issue and suggested buying something fresh and new for the wee red bag.

That though, was where I slipped up badly and it was only when Janet began to lay off, that the true inwardness of the scheme flashed into my mind. The person that invented you ideas got double value for money, so to speak. The little giver had to make a sacrifice as well as give a present. The mite at the other end got something unexpected; a gift that was in no real sense perfunctory; a gift that meant more than mere money could buy. You get the idea?

Every year I've come to the Christmas season wi' a feeling that I ought to say something on the occasion but never could do it because I settled ever so much to tell the truth. I don't know of any subject about which there is more nearly unanimous hypocrisy than that about this business of Christmas. Every year we hope we shall have a little more courage to be a bit more honest about it; then suddenly we're right in the rush and clatter of it and the good resolutions go by for another year.

At bottom, the trouble wi' Christmas is that it's become an official occasion, a thing of the calendar rather than of the heart. There is that sense of compulsion. "Oh, dear what do you want for Christmas?" There are the things we feel we must give or maybe to put it more bluntly, the different amounts we feel it's up to us spend. There's the Christmas cards we feel we ought in duty bound to send and the horrible fear lest we forget some one. Wasn't it Lowell who said:

He gives only the worthless gold
Who gives from a sense of duty.

Ay, I do wish that Christmas were no' altogether the Festival of the Shopkeepers and that our giving were more on the lines of the kids in yon Sunday School. Ourselves wi' our gift. Aye, that's the point. If we could only be more honest about the whole affair. We know what the Christmas feeling ought to be, what we wish it might be. No matter what it is, where it's bought or what it cost, recipient knows it, no matter what camouflage you use. Ay, that's the point—yourself.

This universal gift-making at the one time of year is all wrong. How it started I don't pretend to know. Possibly it is a rise out of the story of the rich man bringing material things wi' their adoration to the lowly bed at Bethlehem. If so, that then should be the key to our gift-giving. Wouldn't it be nicer to have our presents from our friends on our individual New Year Day—our birthday. That would be a nuisance you say, the difficulty of remembering dates and so on. But doesn't that just prove my contention that the gift without thought is so much junk? Spoil the "Christmas trade"—lovely phrase—you say? Nonsense. It would only be spread over the year. Besides Santa would still have to supply the children's needs in any case.

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IN ANOTHER'S SHOES?

Allegations in Local Will Dispute.

That he was impersonating a man who died in 1897, was an allegation against the plaintiff in a probate action, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies) this morning. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall & Brutton) represented the plaintiff and the defence was conducted by Mr. E. Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston).

The plaintiff was Cheang Thye-gan, otherwise Cheung Thye-kwong, which Mr. Alabaster explained, was not an alias but the same name as the first in a different dialect. Defendants were a widow, two merchants living in Penang and a merchant residing in Ipoh, named Lim Ah-chen, Cheung Thye-peng, otherwise Cheung Thye-phen, Cheung Thye-cheong and Cheung Kwok-seng.

By his will executed in Penang on July 17th, 1894, claimed plaintiff, Cheung Keng-que, otherwise Chan Ah-que, otherwise Cheung Shiu-thong, bequeathed a share of his possessions to plaintiff, on certain conditions. After attaining the age of 15 and before he reached the age of 22 he had to acknowledge himself as of the "Sen Cheang" (take the surname of Cheung, Mr. Alabaster explained) and acknowledge his ancestors with all proper ceremonies, according to the Chinese custom.

Deceased died in Penang on Dec. 13th, 1901. Plaintiff claimed that he had carried out the conditions mentioned in the will and was now 23 years of age. Defendants were the present executors and trustees of the will and they had

not paid him the income which had been bequeathed to him. Plaintiff claimed administration of trusts of the will and an account of what was due to him.

For the defence, it was denied that plaintiff was one and the same person as Cheung Thye-gan. Cheung Thye-gan, the son of deceased, was born in 1893 and died in 1897. Plaintiff, contended, the defendants, was adopted by the concubine mother of Cheung Thye-gan after her natural son's death. Defendants denied that the provisions in the will referred to plaintiff in the case.

Testator married, or took as concubines, ten women, said Mr. Alabaster, and at the date of his will he had living nine sons by these women and one adopted son, all ten of which were mentioned.

Mr. Alabaster mentioned certain interrogations put to defendants. In reply to a question where did Cheung Thye-gan die, the reply was that they had no personal knowledge of the matter but to the best of their knowledge he died at 23, Kuala Kangsar Road, Penang. Mr. Alabaster said plaintiff never lived or died in that house, but at one period of his life he lived next door, at No. 21. In answer to the interrogation where was he buried, the reply was that to the best of their knowledge he was buried at Mount Erskine Cemetery, Penang, in 1897.

At a later stage of the proceedings His Lordship asked if deceased was a very rich man.

Mr. Alabaster replied that the money, must amount to many millions. Deceased was a tin-mine owner and made an enormous amount of money. The hearing of this action is expected to last until Christmas.

NEW TUG.

Built by W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd., Kowloon, have recently completed a Steel Single Screw Sea-Going Tug, 93 feet in length, for Batavia. The vessel is of the "Rescue Type" intended for heavy towing and is fitted for salvage work. The propelling machinery consists of one set of Compound Surface Condensing Engines of 350 Horse-power using steam at 130 lbs. pressure and giving a speed of 10 knots. The vessel is of high class workmanship fitted with electric light specially adapted for work in the tropics.

KOWLOON DANCE.

To-Morrow Night's Popular Attraction.

Instead of offering the usual picture programme the Kowloon Theatre will be available the whole time to-morrow night for dancing. With a good floor and excellent music, this innovation should prove very popular. Tickets, which are limited in number, in order that the pleasure of the dancers shall not be lessened by undue overcrowding, can be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie until 5.30 p.m. to-morrow and thereafter at Kowloon Theatre itself.

DON'T BUY GLASSES

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting opticians (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses be specially ground to correct their defects.

FOUR EX-COLONELS AS CANDIDATES.

Folkstone Ratepayers Association have nominated four ex-colonels to contest the municipal seats on the Anti-Waste ticket. They are Colonels Kenny, Bromgiles, Selwin, and Glen Allen.

NOTABLE COMPOSERS.



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His greatest works were his piano sonatas and concertos. "The Indian Suite," and four symphonic poems for orchestra. He also wrote many beautiful songs and short pieces for the piano.

To A Water Lily

One of the loveliest numbers in MacDowell's piano suite, "Woodland Sketches," is "To a Water Lily." Like its companion in the same collection, "To a Wild Rose," this charming piece is an exquisite bit of musical tone painting. It is in the regular three-part form, but is an unusually perfect example of poetic thought in music also.

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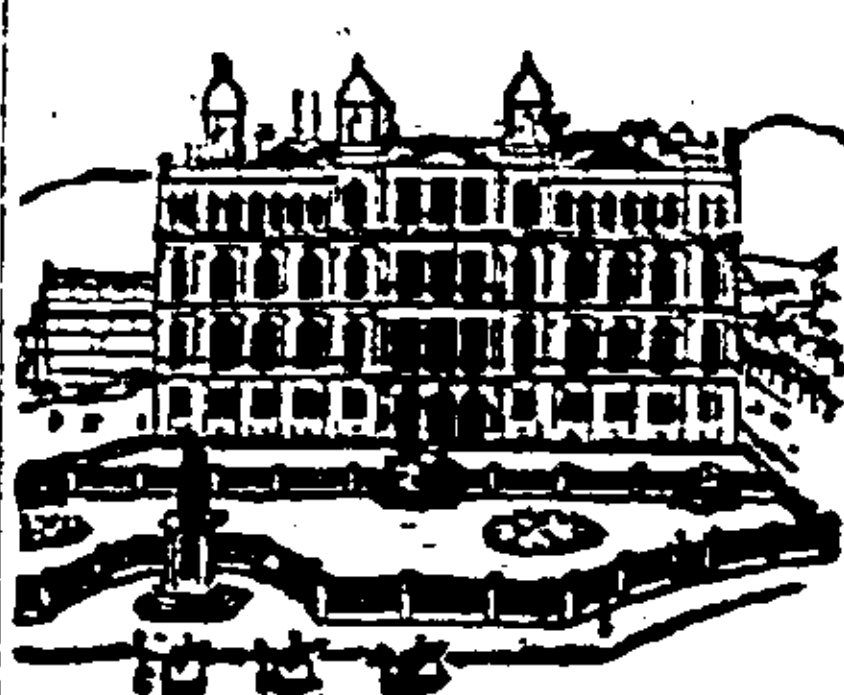
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Are German Vessels Coming East?

A report was received some weeks ago from the Japanese Consul in Hamburg that the Hamburg-America line had decided to start a monthly service between that port and the Far East in co-operation with the North German Lloyd. It was stated that two 8,000-ton cargo ships were to be placed on the service. One of them, the Haverland, was to start on December 4. Application had been made to the Far Eastern Conference for permission for resumption of their membership therein. If this has been granted and if the Haverland has actually left Hamburg no information, so far as we can discover, has been received here to that effect.

A New Call.

The Rakuyo Maru which is to initiate the Manila call of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha South American Line is due to leave Hongkong on December 13, Manila on December 15 and Yokohama on December 27.

Passengers Leaving.

The new N.Y.K. steamer Hakone Maru, which is due in port to-morrow morning, was well filled when she left Yokohama and had little accommodation to spare for passengers from Hongkong. Amongst those joining the ship here are—Mr. and Mrs. Knott who are going to Marseilles, Mr. E. J. McCombie of the Douglas Steamship and Mr. F. J. Walker.

Amongst the passengers travelling by the China Mail steamer Nanking are Mr. Mark Shue, treasurer of the company, and Mrs. Shue. Mr. Shue has been here on a business visit.

Pacific Ports Well Represented.

The Admiral Line Keystone State arrives to-morrow morning and will make the third "535" in the harbour at the same time. With the Empress of Asia and the Nanking also in port the Pacific Coast is well represented.

Shipping Circles Agitated.

One phase of the plan for the curtailment of the navies of the Powers, which has been rather overlooked, is stated to us this morning. It is that in one form or another certain shipping circles will be considerably affected. Japanese shipping—the ocean services at least—were particularly instanced. The shipping concerns on the European and American runs are finding it hard enough as it is to fill the holds of their ships with shipments of steel and ironware and machinery and parts carried from Europe and America to the order of the navy department. If such shipments are not available in the future due to the suspension of warship construction, these shipping companies will naturally be subjected to great difficulties in the operation and maintenance of their ocean services. Shipbuilders, too, are anxious. In the event of a long naval holiday, we are told, there is a danger that shipbuilding companies, some of them with a big amount of capital, will have difficulty in escaping bankruptcy. But it seems fairly safe, we should suppose, to assume that the Government is alive to this danger and will grant them some sort of guarantee or protection in the event, as seems likely, of the naval programme being carried out.

Fire on a Steamer.

The Chinese steamer Hoi Ming which arrived from Macao last evening, had her bows somewhat damaged by a fire which broke out on her while she was at Macao on the 3rd.

In Wireless Communication.

The following vessels were in wireless communication with the port at 2.30 p.m. to-day: Fishpool, Arratoon Apsar, Somali, Hozui Maru, Macassar Maru, Roxburgh, Keystone State, Kasado Maru, Caddo Peak, Karimata, Nile.

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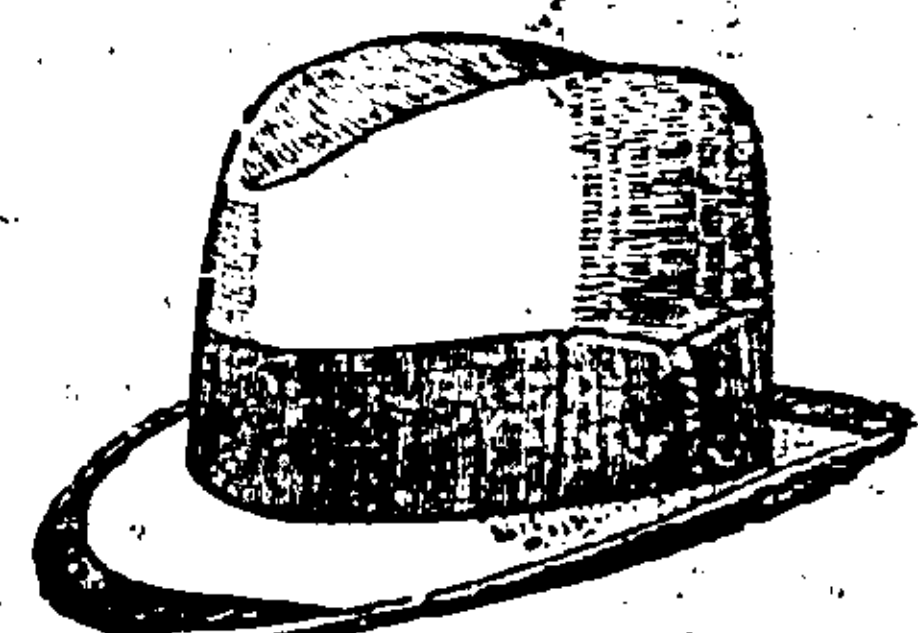
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Amazing Blouses Make Their Appearance as the Winter Opens.

Fashion sets its heart upon blouses this winter and colour. The white blouse trimmed with black is very good. Narrow stripes of black velvet, taffeta or grosgrain ribbon are used. There is wool embroidery also, and applications of back velvet in striking designs.

Smart little white flannel sport blouse trimmed with black eyelid embroidery and neck tie.



Below, green crepe de Chine blouse embroidered with silver thread. There is a silver belt with green snake head. On right, black satin blouse trimmed with black astrachan.

which has been accepted for centuries.

The large majority of women wear bands that do not extend above the waist line. They have elastic by which to hold up the stockings. And these elastic are omitted from the front of the corset, and two stout ones are placed at the back so that this band will not slip upward.

There could be no more revolutionary reversal of established fashion than this very thing, but after two years of struggling, the corset people have won the public to their side. Naturally the comfort of such corsets has much to do with their adoption.

When this fashion became thoroughly entrenched among women, it was useless to ask them to wear blouses that tucked in under the skirt. Only the women who continued to wear boned corsets above the waist line continued to go along the old path. The rest took to the overblouse and to a skirt attached to a straight bodice with the happy assurance that at last they could be fashionable and comfortable.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who make blouses that the rubber corset accentuated the popularity of the new type of overblouse, which is tightened at the hips in order to give an imitation of the wide hip belts.

BLouses AS PART OF COSTUMES. The accent laid upon the tunic blouse by the dressmakers is too strong to be ignored. This garment was the feature of the collections during the early autumn.

appreciated by women. It saves them from a steady diet which is brought about when one must wear the same costume every day—and this is what most women have been compelled to do since the era of high prices.

Two blouses to one skirt tickles the fancy of a woman more than two pairs of shoes or two hats. She is permitted four blouses to one skirt this winter, so she should be ecstatically happy. It is not necessary for her to choose a black skirt as a foundation for these gay and festive blouses; she may choose grey, mauve, beige, rust, Havana brown, French blue, and deep Burgundy. There is also an entirely new tendency toward myrtle green.

It is the best kind of colour to choose for a separate skirt if a woman is weary of black and blue. There is no doubt of the fact that the latter colour is a make-shift this season; it is not a determining factor in fashion as it has been.

WHITE AND BLACK SATIN ARE USED.

With a cloth skirt it is no longer poor judgment to wear an ornamental blouse of satin that covers the hips. If anyone glances over the new tunics which are offered to the public they will find that black and white satin not only play a leading role, but they



White satin blouse. Sleeves embroidered in jet and rhinestones. Belt a roll of satin embroidered in jet and rhinestones.

from what has been considered correct. The English wear the tailored shirt of silk, muslin, or flannel. They tuck under the skirt and demand a belt. They are still worn, still liked, but they are not in the list of things called new.

It is not easy to get the favoured sport blouse, but it soon will be for so many women have admired the heavy silk tricot sport blouse. These blouses slip over the head, but they depart from the oblong neck line and they do not present the overly wide, flattened expanse of material across the chest. Only the slender woman could stand such a trying experiment with material. If she had undue curves of the bust, if she was large in the diaphragm, if she wore corsets with a middle bone that insisted upon standing away from the figure she appeared at her worst in the type of bodice that was fashioned after the manner of a chest protector.

These new silk tricot blouses are arranged in a far more graceful line. They open in front in a V-shaped line and the upper side goes across the figure, giving a modified surplice effect. The belt which goes about the hips line is a part of the blouse, but heavily worn in alternating stripes which gives it a solid appearance. The tightness of the the wearing keeps it from stretching and losing its snug appearance about the body.

Such blouses are preferred above all others for sports and for tailored suits. Women choose them in grey, beige, white, and wear them with whatever morning suit they possess. They catch the surplice neck with an ornamental pin and often they wear a narrow belt about the normal waistline which permits the soft tricot to sag above it in a manner which gives the new silhouette.

FLANNEL BLOUSES APPEAR. The next choice after the silk tricot blouse is one of white or beige flannel. This struck a new note in the fashions of autumn. The flannel blouse was well known before this season, but it was fashioned on the line of a man's shirt and was tucked under the skirt.

The new blouse is worn over the skirt in order to tighten the hip line and lengthen the waist line, for with the incoming of long skirts it is necessary to gird the figure at the hips in order to present harmonious proportions.

These white flannel blouses are thin or thick and they are made in any fashion one likes, but the majority of them owe their brill-



If a gray or blue suit is to have such a blouse as an adjunct, the applications are in dark blue or crimson or violet and white. Two years ago it would have been considered crude not to say sensational to wear a white woolen blouse.

CORSETLESS FIGURES IN FLUENCE BLOUSES.

The corsetless figure demands the blouses that run down to the hips, and this in itself has been a factor against the sport blouse which tucks under a skirt put on a tight waist band. The modern woman wears her sport skirt snapped or buttoned to the lower edge of a straight corset cover, with the weight swinging from her shoulders.

There is no use for any woman to hold up her hands in horror over the suggestion of corsetless figures. The fashion is accomplished. Speaking in strict truth, there are a few figures on which some type of corset is not placed, but the word corsetless refers to the absence of the boned corset

It gives a woman a chance to vary the upper part of her frock whenever the spirit moves her. What she should bear in mind is that such tunics should be long, not short. You can see for yourself how ungracious the line is when the blouse ends at the hips and the skirt ends somewhat near the ankles.

The dressmakers constantly avoid giving a woman such bad proportions as this by building blouses that reach the knee. They resemble Russian tunics, and from such garments they get their name. They are distinctly ornamental when the dressmakers have anything to do with them. The shops sell the simple ones which serve for the informal hours, but the dressmakers consider such garments as important parts of a costume and they ask a sufficiently high price to make a woman believe that an entire costume should be included.

There was never a time when the separate blouse, considered as the best part of a frock, was not

attach to themselves fur, metal, embroidery, and Italian cut-out work.

Some of these blouses are strongly peasant in their suggestion. They are broad at the shoulders, sagging at the hips, tightened by a broad and garish belt and full of skirt. One wonders if it is necessary to pay much money for anything so unimportant as an undershirt. If the fashion for short skirts were still in existence, it would be easy to add an extra band to one of these tunics and call it a gown.

There are other kinds of tunics than these voluminous affairs which carry all the glory of the frock. There are long, slim, severe shapes that are worn with long, full skirts. There is a black satin blouse trimmed with astrachan. This type of blouse does not stand alone in the fashions. It has many imitations. And they carry a band of fur up the middle, around the hem, and at the neck in a stiff manner that gives one

a fleeting glimpse of the tight jackets worn by those Austrian romantics who once sang and danced through the Strauss operas. So sedate a blouse as this, made of black satin and black fur, would serve with more skirts than black, for the fashion is set for black hats and slippers as accessories to, all costumes.

A black blouse, hat, and low shoes are worn with a grey skirt, a green skirt, a Burgundy skirt and stockings that are always the colour of sunburnt legs. This particular kind of stocking has not gone out of fashion, and it is accepted as the one colour to wear at all hours of the day and evening.

In addition to the one colour of stocking, there is also the one colour of slipper, which is black. The fact that a woman does not have to worry about matching up her shoes and stockings to her frocks is a comfort in these frantic days.

CURIOUS SLEEVES APPEAR IN BLOUSES.

Let no woman feel that she can put demure sleeves in any of the new blouses that she desires to build to enliven her dark skirts. Sleeves in blouses are as curious as they are in frocks. They represent the ingenuity of a hundred designer. They are square, running from armhole to waist line; they are long, tight at the wrist, with width and fullness above the elbow; they are half tight to the elbow and finished with immense bell-shaped ruffles, upon which is placed trimming of a brilliant character.

PUT AWAY THE BATHING SUIT NOW.

You may think you will positively get a new bathing suit next year—but perhaps when the time comes you may change your mind. At any rate it pays to put away this summer's bathing regalia carefully and take no chances. Be very sure that every article that has been immersed in salt water is thoroughly rinsed before it is laid away. A good rubber bathing cap and elastic garters will often go through a second season if put away properly—never, if one bit of salt clings to them.

Let all the bathing togs soak in the bathtub in clear, cool water for hours and hours. Then dry everything thoroughly out in the sun. Do not press out the silk bathing dresses with a hot iron but smooth them out nicely and lay them away unpressed. Wool suits must, of course, be protected from moths through the months when they are shut away from the light. Stuff rubber swimming caps with tissue paper so they may not wear along the folds. Black silk bathing dresses that are untorn but that have changed colour or have become rusty or gray, may be redyed next year. Kents in jersey suits may be mended with worsted of the same shade or with darning cotton if the suit is black. Put all the bathing clothes and accessories together, so that you can lay your hand on them when the new season comes around.

HERE AND THERE AMONG THE NEW FASHIONS.

Rose stems are used as long pendant ends from a bunch of three big crushed roses posed on the hip of an evening gown. The stems are long and tangled and quite interesting in effect.

Some of the new fans have painted sticks of amber. Rose and blue, gold and green are laid over the amber in the finest tracery of flowers and leaves.

Feathers for the hair are mounted on combs. One striking coiffure ornament of this sort is a bunch of sweeping, curving cock feathers in scarlet, mounted on dark tortoise-shell prongs.

Evening slippers of black satin have toes thickly embroidered with silver threads.

Mercury wings are in for a great vogue. Small ones of rhinestones are made for the side of the slipper, and larger ones are made of rhinestones or feathers to be held on the hair at the sides of the brows with a tight ribbon or silk or jewelled net bandana.



Blue crepe blouse embroidered in bright colours. Collar and cuffs bound with black satin and ribbon.

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E. Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 22	Montreal
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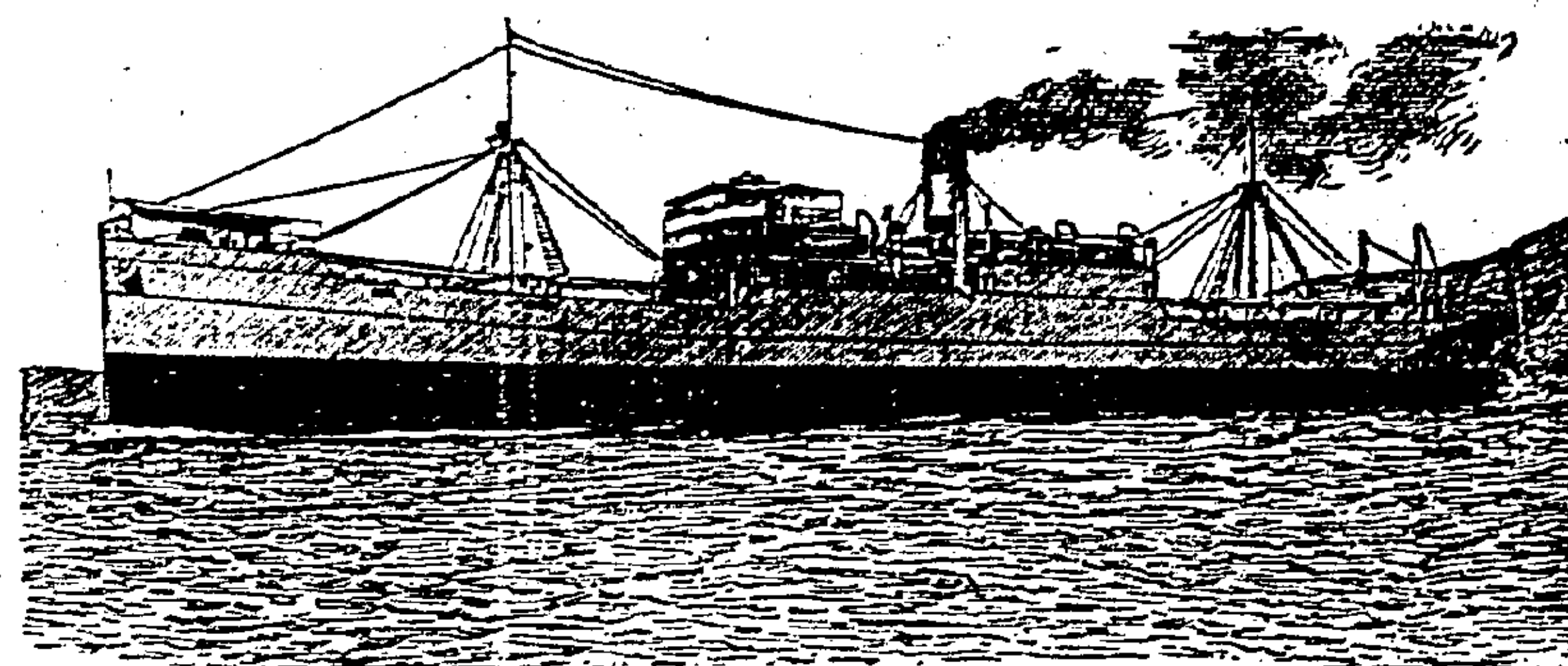
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme stated that the annual cost of the production of the trade returns for the Board of Trade was about £2,000; but the Board of Trade had decided to issue these returns quarterly instead of monthly, with a view to economy.

CHINA INVITED TO EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.

A Peking message says: The Ministry of Commerce has telegraphed to the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country reminding that a commercial exhibition will be opened at Brussels on 19th April, 1922 and inviting them to send lists of the exhibits they are prepared to supply. Similar notifications were sent to the Silk and Porcelain Guilds.

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR MACHINERY.

Attention is being drawn to the demand for suction gas plant in China. Its relative cheapness appeals strongly to the Chinese. Whilst the course of exchange is just now retarding the installation of new machinery on a large scale, the demand for new plant by local electric lighting companies is becoming increasingly urgent. In these circumstances the employment of suction gas is recommended. In the centre most concerned coal is obtained locally, anthracite usually being available, and its price is not subject to the vagaries of exchange. The installations of suction gas plant at present in operation have created a very favourable impression. Several concerns in China supplying light and power are taking steps to obtain additional capital. As they must soon come into the market for machinery for extensions and renewals, it is believed that an important potential demand is developing for prime movers.

PEKING-SHINYAN RY.

The Peking-Shinyan Railway invites tenders for the supply of the following materials: telephones, instruments, telegraph apparatus, lightning arresters, lancelets, cells, iron and copper wires, copper plates, insulators and hooks. The materials required in connection with establishment of telegraph stations between Shinyan and Paotowchen. Specifications may be had from the head office of the Railway at Yang Yot Hutong, Peking. Operations on the Shinyan-Paotowchen railway extension are proceeding apace and it is expected that rails will be laid in May or June. The next step will be to connect Paotowchen (Inner Mongolia) with Ninghsia, which is on the northern boundary of Kansu. It is planned to build a line from Ninghsia to Lanchow, the capital of Kansu. Here it will join the Lungshai Railway, which is to cross China from Haichow, in Northern Kiangsu. The distance from Paotowchen to Ninghsia is 225 miles and from Ninghsia to Lanchow nearly 300. The line is shortly to be renamed Peking Lanchow Railway.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SOMALI	6,700	10 Dec. 11 a.m.	M'lea, London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,200	23rd Dec.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
NELLORE	7,000	24th Dec.	M'lea, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS | 3,600 | 7th Dec. 1 p.m. | Singapore only

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN | 4,000 | 12th Dec. | Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TAKADA	7,000	18th Dec. 4 p.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & K'ee
DUNERA	5,200	10th Dec.	Shanghai only
DONGOLA	8,000	12th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
ARAFURA	6,000	20th Dec.	Yokohama direct

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SUWA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Saturday, 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Feb. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec. at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 6th Jan. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMASURA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TORA MARU ... Friday, 30th Dec.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 31st December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 8th December.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 18th December.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th December.

YESUSHI MARU ... Sunday, 24th December.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

MISHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Dec. at 11 a.m.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th December.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Haidis	Java	to-day	12th Dec.	Saigon
Tjibodas	Japan	in port	10th Dec.	Muntok, B'via
Methven	Java	11th Dec.	—	—
Tjibodas	S'hai Amoy	13th Dec.	16th Dec.	B'via direct
Tjibodas	Japan	14th Dec.	16th Dec.	M'ar, S'bay
Tjibodas	Java	14th Dec.	17th Dec.	Japan via S'hai
Tjibodas	Java	18th Dec.	20th Dec.	Amoy/S'hai

*The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Simulao	San Fco Japan	16th Dec.	19th Dec.	S'gon, B'via
Tjibodas	Java	18th Dec.	22nd Dec.	San Fco via Manila only

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Yok Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 8th December

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about end Dec.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" Sailing on or about end Jan.**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 23rd December.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about Beginning Jan.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 15th December.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th January.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about end January.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" Sailing middle of January.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030 Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
	from Australia.	for Australia.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
City of Glasgow	10th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Kazembe	19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	29th Feb.	London
City of Simla	Middle Mar.	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	13th December.
"GLENVUE"	16th December.
"GLENLUCE"	21st December.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	31st December.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	12th Dec.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, B'DAM & H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
S'hai & T'au via S'ow Waishang	Thur.	8th Dec. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Wingsang	Fri. 9th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 9th Dec. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang	Sat.	10th Dec. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via S'ow Waishang	Tues.	13th Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via S'ow Waishang	Tues.	13th Dec. at d'light.
N'PO via W'wei & C'oo Cheongshing	Wed.	14th Dec. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 17th Dec. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Tues. 20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnin. from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

VANILLA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin callin at Weihaiwei & Chefoo. BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Laisang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 20th Dec. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Soochow	8th Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shantung	10th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, S'hai & PUKOW	Tsun	11th Dec. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwiyang	11th Dec. at 10 a.m.
PAKHOL & HAIPHONG	Kailong	12th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	13th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th Dec. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Dec. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

Hongkong Dec. 7, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 9th Dec. at noon.
Hailong	W. C. Parmore	TUES. 13th Dec. at noon.
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 16th Dec. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
Regular freight and passenger service between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" Sailing on or about 18th Dec.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" Sailing on or about 5th Jan.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 24th Dec.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 13th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to:

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2208.

Second, Princeps, Floor Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MARINE TURBINES.

In introducing their pamphlets on the Care and Operation respectively of the Rateau marine turbine and auxiliary turbo-generator to the special class of reader for whom they have been written, the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company have furnished marine engineers with instructive hints and data regarding this type of machinery. Even to those accustomed to steam turbines and reduction gear, with their varied auxiliary fittings, some advice on peculiarities of running and construction is welcome, and the hints here dropped by those concerned with making these machines run smoothly come amiss. The brochure dealing with the Rateau turbine opens with a general description of the type of machine turned out at the Metropolitan-Vickers works at Trafford Park, Manchester. It is scarcely necessary to detail with points of their construction. These have, however, been most carefully outlined in their essentials, the letterpress being excellently supplemented by the diagrams to scale. The special features of the Rateau turbine are subsequently treated in detail, the matter of lubrication as it affects all bearings being in particular the subject of much inquiry. Elaborate notes follow in the form of "working instructions," and these will probably be amongst the best-thumbed pages of this little book. The notes cover all the ground, from starting up to arrival at port, with useful hints for maneuvering a ship under various sea conditions. Another point which will add to its value of the book in the estimation of many technical readers are the blank pages at the end of it, whereon running notes derived from personal experience may be made. That is a feature that might be found more frequently, we think, in this class of literature. The second of the two pamphlets, on auxiliary turbo-generators on board ship, follows very similar lines, and here again the technical matter is both amplified and the technical descriptions rendered greatly easier of comprehension by reference to the many careful drawings of working parts. There can be no doubt that as the installation of electrical plant for propulsive purposes becomes more and more general on board ship, fresh directions in which this boundless natural energy may be utilized will be evolved and exploited. It is upon the engineering department of the sea service that the work of initiating new ways of harnessing electricity to the keel of the ship will revolve, and they cannot be too well equipped for their task. That is why we are always ready to welcome information such as that contained between the covers of these two little handbooks, upon the clear and intelligent arrangement of which we desire to compliment the producing firm.—*Syren and Shipping.*

KAWASAKI DOCK CO.

It is learned that an application has been sent in to the authorities from the Kawasaki Dock Company in Kobe asking for permission to reclaim some 600,000 (two) of land near Kokura on the Island of Kyushu. It is intended by the Company to build a large shipbuilding yard. The capacity of the new dockyard now under contemplation will be so large that a merchant or war vessel of any size now afloat can be accommodated there. The place where the reclamation work is to be carried out is close to the new spacious Kokura harbour and the Asano Steel Works. Several million yen will be required to complete the reclamation work.

INCREASE IN MOTOR SHIPS.

During October twelve motor ships were completed, representing an addition of 150,000 tons to the world's mercantile fleet (save the Motor Ship). Production of oil-engined vessels reached record figures during September and October. Seventeen new motor ships, totalling 135,000 tons, have been completed, and eight vessels (58,700 tons) have been launched.

MID-OCEAN WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

The well-known French electrical engineer, M. Girardeau, who was engaged on wireless telephony experiments in mid-ocean on board the liner Paris, telephoned to the French Under-Secretary of Posts from a distance of over 540 miles a clear congratulatory message, this being the first wireless telephonic message ever sent such a distance.

BRITISH ARMY OF THE FUTURE.

Sir Ian Hamilton on War Lessons.

Sir Ian Hamilton has a pen as original and vivid as the late Lord Fisher's and an imagination as daring, direct, and certainly as dogmatic.

In his book, "The Soul and Body of an Army," he pours out without stint or hesitation his thoughts about the war and the lessons to be drawn from it.

We know him of old to be a believer in voluntary service as against conscription, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Here he pleads for a future British Army, small in size, magnificently equipped as no Continental army can be, with tanks, aeroplanes and every scientific engine of war, and trained physically and spiritually as none but a compact, voluntary, professional army of the traditional British type can be.

More numbers to him are nothing. All military history, he pleads, prove their utility against the swift, compact engine of war. That the Roman Legion once was, and that Lord Haldane's creation, the original Expeditionary Force of 1914, was also.

PRaise of Lord Haldane. Indeed, Lord Haldane is one of his two heroes. He dubs him reverentially the Organizer.

"The war was won when Haldane stepped into the War Office; most miserably must we have lost it had he failed us. To say this is common justice—no more. And again, 'England did not deserve Haldane.' In all the luck of England she never had a better stroke of luck than that."

Upon his other hero, Mr. Winston Churchill, he becomes lyrical. Haldane was the Organizer, but Churchill was the Genius. His great flashes of genius were the Anvers expedition, the Dardanelles, and the Tanks.

Of Antwerp we are told that— "The more this coup de main of Churchill's is considered, the more vividly it stands out. Jealousy may have succeeded in hoodwinking the people to-day; the historian will class the feat of Winston Churchill as one of the two acts of intuition of the war."

The other was, of course, the Dardanelles. Both enterprises were efforts to get out of a crowded area, were inspired by genius and were worked from start to finish in face of an outcry from France. Yet so true was the aim of these strokes that, although the "four years of hell-work," "kill-German" school did all they could to deflect them, each, during its time, did more than any of the "set-piece" sieges of the war on to victory.

A STORY OF FOCH. Some of Sir Ian Hamilton's flashes of illustration or comment have a permanent value. Take this story of Foch, told as an instance of the French enthusiasm for the Rhine "as an emblem of military conquests and glory."

When Field-Marshal Foch arrived at Cologne and entered a room filled with British officers of high rank waiting to have the honour of being presented to him, he walked passed them as if they did not exist to the window which opened upon a wonderful prospect of the Rhine. Throwing open, he gazed at the classic river as if he would drink it up with his eyes, and then, stretching out his arms, exclaimed in a voice vibrating with emotion: "Le Rhin."

Or, urging the development of a proper spirit of patriotism, he turns aside, to deal thus with its perversion, propaganda.

The devil, unfortunately, is immortal. Whenever God takes a step forward look out! For secure as Fate, the devil is at his elbow. Like the battle between big guns and armour, there's no end to it. Armies develop consciences—curses them! A dope must be invented for the consciences! Propaganda, as inverted patriotism, draws nourishment from the sins of the enemy. If there are no sins, invent them! The aim is to make the enemy appear so great a monster that he forfeits the rights of a human being. He cannot bring a libel action, so there's no need to stick at trifles. So he boils down his dead comrades for their fat: horrible! He is excommuni-

KIDNAPPED BY EX-KAISER'S ORDER.

His Daughter-in-Law's Child to be Restored.

There were dramatic moments when, in the Potsdam Court, Princess Joachim won the second stage of her determined fight against Prince Eitel Fritz for the return of her young son, Prince Karl Franz Joseph, writes a Berlin correspondent.

It will be remembered that Prince Joachim, the ex-Kaiser's youngest son, and his wife lived on bad terms with one another, and that they decided to separate, but before the legal formalities were completed Prince Joachim committed suicide.

Shortly afterwards Prince Eitel Fritz, who represents the ex-Kaiser in Germany, took the young prince away from his mother, basing his action on "a Cabinet Order of the King," emanating from Doorn, and bestowing on Prince Eitel Fritz the guardianship of the boy.

The princess requested the return of her son on several occasions, and at last appealed to the Potsdam Court, which gave a verdict in her favour.

Princess Joachim, the decision ran, was still Prince Joachim's wife when he died. There was nothing against her moral character.

The "Cabinet Order" was illegal in the German Republic, and therefore the ordinary law of the land had force. Prince Eitel Fritz lodged a claim for revision, and kept the child.

SURPRISE FOR THE COURT. Yesterday's action in the Potsdam Court was brought by the princess, claiming the return of her son, pending the hearing of the appeal.

The hearing showed how bitter is the feeling between the contending parties.

Prince Eitel's representative first of all surprised the Court with an order from the Potsdam Chancery Court giving him the right to retain the child till the appeal was decided.

Counsel on the other side maintained that the document was entirely illegal, and then the Court was surprised again by a demand that the public should be excluded from the court, as there would be evidence which "might be dangerous to public morals."

When the public were readmitted the judge said that there had really been no reason for clearing the court. It appeared that statements had been made by dismissed servants of the princess, were brought forward with a view of attacking her moral character. The judge commented severely on this evidence, and pointed out that one statement was not even signed by the person making it.

This attempt to bring discredit on the princess led to lively passages of arms between the judge and counsel on both sides, but Prince Eitel's desperate efforts failed, and the Court gave judgment for the princess, ordering the boy to be returned to his mother, with whom he will stay till the pending appeal is settled.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Ill-smelling breath is a disadvantage to either man or woman, making them unwelcome companions even to their dearest friends. Its most usual cause is constipation. To remedy constipation, sweeten the breath, regulate the liver, and cure biliousness and sick headaches, Pinkettes are perfection. They act as gently as nature and form no habit. Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, or post free at 60 cents the vital from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

located. To kill him becomes a meritorious act. See-saw; so we go.

PATRIOTISM DEFINED. Or take this definition of patriotism as that which "unites a multitude (1) in remembrance; (2) in danger; (3) in aspiration; (4) in the possessive mood."

As for the future, we must drop the heavy, dull ideas of mere numbers, of man-power, of the "Nation in Arms"; ideas unsuited to our genius and our circumstances and always proved fallacious by history.

WEATHER REPORT.

Dec. 7d. 12h. 43m.—Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly in central districts and is steady over Indo-China, Borneo, the Philippines and Guam. It is highest over Japan. The typhoon appears to be stationary to the N.W. of Guam. It may be filling up.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 97.20 inches, against an average of 82.20 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap	N.E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
Rock	
Fernosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 7, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signal also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 38th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
Barometer	30.09	30.09 30.02
Temperature	70	61 70
Humidity	51	85 36
Wind Direction E.S.E.	C. W.S.W.	
Wind Force	2	0 2
Weather	c	b b
Rain	0.04	0.00 0.00
Highest open air		
Temperature on the 6th	70	
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the 7th	60	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Dec. 7.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per the s.s. Nanking.—Mr. Fredk Brown, Mr. V. J. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Mm. Cranston, Mr. Cheong Sze Cheng, Mr. J. H. Cochrane, Mr. Chu Ching Chow, Mr. Chong Koon Yen, Mr. Chu Tsungkin, Mr. Loh Su Sze, Mr. J. C. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lim A. Keh, Dr. Lim Yun Hae, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCarthy, Mr. C. H. Nah, Mr. E. A. Pratt, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. U. Tat Chee, Mr. C. M. Yates, Mr. T. Damm, Mr. N. Meyama, Mr. R. Nakamura, Mr. T. Ogawa, Mr. R. N. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. O. View, Mr. K. Shirai, Mrs. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crandall, Mr. A. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. H. S. Moulder, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ryles.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL
(Hongkong)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)
(Repulse Bay) (Kowloon)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
(Hobbs Street)
REPULSE BAY GARAGE

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Tel.-graphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
10 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Lakelet, from Yokohama.
Roland Buddell Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.
Sumoon, from Kobe.
Hosoon, from Tientsin.
Y. S. King, ss. Hwahjah, from Shanghai.
2065, from Shanghai.
Yuesangcheong, from Shanghai.
Chanwungfuk Winglok Street, from Shanghai.
Yuwochong, from Shanghai.
Yuting, from Shanghai.
Ngothaisian 82 Connaught Rd. West, from Tokyo.
Onkee, from Amoy.
Yukes, from Shanghai.
Chowwallim 442 Santint Street 2nd Floor Yaumati, from Amoy.
Yungchong, from Osaka.
Taichongang, from Shanghai.
Liyongsi Yeecheong Douer Road, from Yokohama.
Shuenfat, from Shanghai.
Waihing, from Shanghai.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1921.

TIDE TABLE.

5th to 11th Dec., 1921.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	h. m. 1 15a. 47	h. m. 7 41a. 20	h. m. 1 15p. 47
Tues. 6	0 1 53	5 53a. 23	0 1 53p. 47
Wed. 7	0 32 50	5 43a. 47	0 32 50p. 47
Thurs. 8	3 9a. 51	5 7a. 45	3 9a. 51p. 47
Fri. 9	3 35a. 54	11 18a. 27	3 35a. 54p. 47
Sat. 10	3 24a. 51	11 8a. 25	3 24a. 51p. 47
Sun. 11	6 23a. 48	11 1a. 23	6 23a. 48p. 47

m morning; a afternoon

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

CINEMA DE LUXE

To-night 11th Wednesday

at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"SAY! YOUNG FELLOW."

KOWLOON

THEATRE

For Two Nights Only!

Commencing

at 9.15 sharp

Matinee

Wednesday 5.45 p.m.

THE BRITISH MASTERPIECE

"THE SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE"

5 Reels of World's Famous Footage.

HONGKONG THEATRE

WILLIAM S. HART

"The Return of 'DRAW' EGAN"

KILL or CURE

Mixed Nuts.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.

Tuesday, 6th. to Thursday, 8th.

at 5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

"ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE?"

BETH McTAMMARTY & GEORGE LARKIN

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